"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The prediction to-day for this city and neighborhood are for rain, with easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Wheat, 80⅛; corn, 32¼; cotton, 7 15-16.

FOREIGN.—Lord George Hamilton, in reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons, said that the Government had bought 7,708 tons of rails from America because the lowest British bid was £8,075 higher than the American. A supplementary naval estimate of £500,000 was announced to build four fast cruisers of 11,850 tons displacement. The English camp Malakand, near Simla, India, was attacked by Indian tribesmen at 10:30 o'clock at night. The natives were driven off. The Cologne Gazette says that several of the powers have decided Thessaly need not be abandoned unless indemnity by Greece is paid or guaranteed. English firms are indignant because the contracts for the traction plant of the London Central Railway have been given to Americans. The Mashingombis's Kraal was captured by British troops in South Africa. The Portuguese garrison at Chanitsootu Fort, Gazaland, is reported to have been massacred.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Three Westhampton (L. I.) officers, who surrounded a house last night for the purpose of recapturing an escaped prisoner, when he emerged, were driven off by mosquitoes.

Stockholders of the North American and Liberty Rubber Companies of Setauket, L. I., met in Jersey City yesterday and consolidated under the name of Empire State Rubber Company.

Miss Clara Belle Olney was married to Burt L. York, Jr., in Putnam, Conn., in the room in which her mother, Mrs. D. K. Olney, was lying dead. This was done in accord with the dying wish of the bride's mother.

The Treasury officers have discovered a new and very interesting counterfeit. The forger has taken genuine two-dollar notes of the new series, erased the figures 2 and substituted the figures 5. Many of the counterfeits are believed to be in circulation.

A Jersey City policeman Monday night saw boys with keys and other metal substances amusing themselves by drawing sparks from an imperfectly insulated trolley pole. He tried it himself and got a powerful shock. Then he drove the youngsters away for fear they might get hurt.

Page 3.

Gen. Wodford, Minister to Spain, will sail for that country to-day. His party will comprise ten persons.

Jacob Worth arrived home from Saratoga yesterday. He will return to-day. He says he knows nothing of attempts being made to bring harmony between himself and Senator Platt.

It was reported yesterday that the organization of Milholland Republicans is for Seth Low. The petitions for Mr. Low's nomination, it is said, have been signed by 40,000 persons.

The tobacco and beer men forestalled the new tariff law by buying up all the revenue stamps they could obtain under the old rules. Under the Dingley law the 7½ per cent. rebate to brewers is abolished and the price for cigarette stamps is doubled.

The President made these recess appointments yesterday: Thomas C. Worden of Connecticut, Assistant Appraiser of New York; T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration; Robert J. Tracewell, Controller of the Treasury; Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner of the United States for the Paris Exposition, and others.

The Treasury officials at Washington anticipate less confusion and litigation in the transition to the new tariff law than in the case of the McKinley law. Only two typographical errors have thus far been discovered in the act. A test case under the provision restricting personal baggage on the free list to $100 will soon be submitted to the courts for decision.

At a dinner given by the business men of Boston yesterday afternoon, Secretary Gage declared that the Administration could be trusted to do its utmost to accomplish a reform of the currency laws, but that the fight for sound money was not yet won, and that efforts should be made to influence Congress to enact the desired legislation. He expressed regret that the bill providing for a monetary commission had not been passed by the Senate, but said that all that might have been accomplished by a commission could be achieved without one.

Page 4.

Racing at Aqueduct yesterday was more satisfactory than on Monday. The weather was unfavorable, but speculators were able to place their money without fear of welchers.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed ordinances, which the Acting Mayor approves, regulating traffic on the city streets. Bicycles are classed with other vehicles. The rate of travel is fixed, and riding on the sidewalks is prohibited.

Page 5.

Armand Miller, the demented son of Prof. Miller of Mount Vernon, who disappeared on Saturday, was found asleep in the woods Monday night. He was half starved, rain-soaked, and had been badly disfigured by mosquitoes.

The Brooklyn Naval Militia, en route for Fisher's Island, camped Monday night at Cold Spring Harbor, with the exception of three cutters under the command of Lieut. Reid, who put his division into Larchmont for the night.

Page 11.

Peace in the family of Dr. Geissler of Brooklyn has been broken by a telephone message which the doctor received, and which, according to the doctor, was intended for his wife only.

Page 12.

An extension is being made to the third track on the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad, but officers of the road say it is to be used for switching purposes only.

arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to blackmail George J. Bascomb, proprietor of the Gilsey House cigar stand. Reardon denied the allegation.

The trial of Charles Kraemer, a Tammany leader, accused of having induced false registration, was continued before Recorder Goff yesterday, and the case for the prosecution was presented.

Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews yesterday claimed responsibility for the nomination of Frank McCabe as Clerk of the new City Magistrates' Court, and denounced as untrue Magistrate Crane's statement made Monday night.

The downpour of rain for the past two weeks has caused serious damage to crops in New York, New Jersey, New England, and some other sections. Hay has been damaged 25 per cent., and potatoes are rotting in the ground.

The fight for control of the Equitable and Mutual Gas Companies is still on. The price offered yesterday for stock in both companies was from 270 to 280, but there were no sellers, and an intimation that 300 would be given brought no offers to sell.

The Merchants' Association has reopened negotiations with the Southeastern Traffic Association and is hoping for a favorable decision on the question of excursion rates. The movement is growing rapidly, and many additions to the membership roll are reported.

President Sheffield of the Fire Department is endeavoring to get a reduction in New York's fire insurance rate. He has prepared a table of statistics which he will put before the underwriters. It demonstrates that while the city is taking on more insurance every day the loss by fire is steadily decreasing, and the high rate made three years ago still remains in use. Since the rate was raised the average loss per fire has been reduced from $1,300 to $742.72.

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VIEWS OF SECRETARY GAGE

Chief of the Treasury Department Talks on Currency Reform to Boston Business Men.

SOUND MONEY FIGHT NOT WON

The Administration Can Be Trusted to Do Its Part, but Congress Must Be Influenced to Enact the Desired Legislation.

BOSTON, July 27.—The dinner of the Boston business men to Secretary Gage at the Tuileries this afternoon was attended by about 150 of the leading men in the professional and commercial life in the city. An informal reception was held preceding the dinner, which occurred at 2:45 o'clock.

Teh chief event of the dinner was the address of Secretary Gage on the currency question. Mr. Gage read his address from notes. He hardly ever spoke above a conversational tone, but his enunciation is very distinct and his voice has great carrying power, so that every word was plainly heard all over the large room. He was listened to with the closest attention, and frequently applauded.

The impression which he seemed to have given was that of safe conservatism. While he did not indulge in any florid rhetoric, he spoke with a quiet confidence in himself, the President, and the country which inspired a similar feeling in those who heard him. Mr. Gage's reception was a very enthusiastic one, and his address was keenly listened to.

Among those present were William C. Lovering, who presided; Gov. Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Charles S. Hamlin, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and T. Jefferson Coolidge.

Secretary Gage Introduced.

On being introduced Secretary Gage said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My powers of expression are quite inadequate to a proper acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to me by you and by your people. In the simplest manner I must say I thank you—that the distinction accorded me is most highly appreciated. In fact, it is a distinction in itself to be in Boston at all, even without the embellishment of your cordial welcome. It is especially so to a man from the West, where we have not yet become the inheritors of a past rich in historical treasures, commemorative of heroic achievements for liberty.

"To every American youth, wherever born, if educated even in the rudest of our common schools, Boston becomes the shrine of patriotic devotion. My own earliest impressions were associated with the celebrated tea party, and the battle of Bunker Hill, and my heart still beats in quicker rhythm as I think or read of the inspiring story of the early struggle here. When I remember, however, that a certain General bearing my family name was on the English side, that he made himself especially obnoxious to Boston people, and pestered the boys for coasting down Beacon Hill, (if that was indeed the hill,) I wonder if I have any just lot or part in all your glorious memories, or even any claim upon your hospitality.

Campaign Issues Reviewed.

"But we cannot live on the history of the past. The present is making its own history—less bloody, perhaps not so full of dramatic elements, but equally influential, it may be, upon future destinies. We have met here in a period fraught with its own interests. Opposing forces met in November last and contended bitterly over the most vital of economic questions. While the issue was pending the profitable arts of industry came to nearly a standstill. Trade and commerce declined to the narrowest limits, and in a breathless suspense those who could comprehend the deep import of the issue waited for its determination.

"That issue is now decided. The ballot, magic exponent of the popular will, has recorded its imperative voice for honest money and for liberty regulated by law. It now remains to be seen whether from that decision there is to be any successful appeal. It is this that gives interest—anxious interest—to the prospective action of those who, clothed with legislative and executive functions, have it in their power to make secure the fruits of victory, or who, by failing to comprehend their high responsibility, may let slip the advantages so hardly won.

Doubt Not Yet Removed.

"Upon the possible doubts involved in this question men of enterprise still hesitate, and the columns of industry march slowly, with ranks not yet completely filled. Is there room for doubt on so plain a proposition? There ought to be none. There would be none except for the working of that principle of human nature which coaxes us to ease after effort—which induces us to contemplate rather than act—that spirit of inactivity which on more than one occasion kept the armies of the Union from annihilating the enemy, and on another occasion so paralyzed the Confederate columns as to turn them back from the easy capture of our capital.

"Logical as the duty of the Government seems to be, do not yourselves supinely rest upon the conclusion that it will certainly be performed. When it rains the roof is not mended because it rains; when it is fair the roof does not leak, and the indolent man forgets its weakness. We have passed through a wearisome storm. The loss and cost of it has been enormous; but to-day the skies are fair, the breeze of prosperity brings comfort and restoration. Shall we not be permitted to rest and enjoy it? No. That would be to foolishly wait for, if not to invite, further disaster in the future.

The President's Message.

"The final answer, however, must depend upon the urgency or the indifference of the people. The administrative branch of the Government will not sleep or rest inactive. Its influence has been and will be for prompt and judicious action. The evidence of this fact is fresh at hand in the message just now submitted to Congress by the President, from which I quote one or two paragraphs:

"'A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits Executive action.

"'Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words: "Our financial system needs [illegible] revision; our money is all good now, but its value must be further secured. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the Treasury." Nothing has settled more clearly in the late-mentioned election than the determination on the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nation of the world.'

"But the Administration cannot make laws. It can only execute them after they are made. It is, then, to the legislative body that your thoughtful attention is to be given if you desire financial reform. Your Senators and Representatives will not consciously antagonize your well-considered desires, but they must be informed and constantly reminded of what it is you demand.

Usefulness of a Commission.

"And now what is it that ought to be done to give security and protection to the future? To this there are many answers, and to every answer many objectors. We have indeed a delicate and difficult problem to solve, the difficulty being aggravated by the fact that ignorance, prejudice, and passion enter in to complicate and vex the solution. This is one of the penalties which popular government must pay in return for its multifarious and eminent benefits. With these drawbacks we can, nevertheless, with patience, find our way.

"The recommendation of the President for a commission was admirable in this, that it suggested a way by which a body of well-trained and thoughtful men could be provided to consider at leisure, without distraction from other pressing themes, the important subject of currency and banking reforms. It at the same time opened a forum to which could be admitted every contributive suggestion from all classes and conditions of men. And if there is anything dear to an American heart, it is the privilege of having his say. Give him his say in court, let his argument be heard, and then if the jury is against him he rests satisfied. To these incidental moral advantages may be added the reasonable expectation that the commission would have been able to gather in most valuable information, and finally to formulate wise recommendations worthy of early and favorable consideration by Congress at the regular session next Winter.

"That the bill which passed the House with promptness failed of recognition in the Senate may be a matter of regret, but not one for discouragement. What might have been accomplished through a commission may be achieved without one. Nor ought we to speak or think unkindly of a body which has so assiduously toiled in the work of a new body of law, concerning a matter so charged with conflicting opinions and opposing interests as is any tariff act.

"The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and currency. One of them is already settled. Whatever the merits or demerits of the new measure in its particular items, it has become the law of the land. The revenues derived from it will, after a possible brief interregnum, be ample for proper Government expenditures; and if the old aphorism is true, that 'The revenue of a State is the State,' we may say, without exaggeration, that the State is re-established. We have also reached a point where, with absolute data furnished, commerce and manufacture can make correct estimates and go on their respective missions of exchange and production with a new sense of security.

"The responsible party in power, having successfully covered this one important issue, may be safely trusted to care equally well for the other. On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste. There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxiety. With ample reserves in the public treasury, with financial centres in a full supply of loanable funds, with interest inviting low, with crop prospects most promising, and a good market favorably assured, with new mineral resources coming into view, with a territorial area sufficient to carry its present population many times multiplied, with a people advancing in the elements of intelligence and character, who dare indulge in doleful forecasts?

Evolution in Industrial Methods.

"We need not ignore the fact that there are many wounds to be cured, excited passions to be calmed, and many misunderstandings to be composed. Nor is it passing strange that this should be so. Within the limits of half a lifetime industrial methods and processes have been revolutionized; combinations in labor, in trade, in manufacture, have superseded to a degree the former processes of individual movement. It is philosophical to believe that they are all evolutionary—tending to a final and a higher general good—but in their immediate effects they produce incidental injury in many directions.

"Perceiving the injury, the hurt cry out and cannot be persuaded that any good can come out of so great an evil. Time will do much to restore, and the natural laws, everywhere operating, will bring in at last their compensation. In the meantime our statute laws must learn, not to repress the operation of a natural law which is supreme over man-made laws, but they must learn to justly check and punish those who, grasping the new elements of power, pervert them into agencies of injustice and oppression.

"The problems of a democratic society rapidly developing in all directions are many and troublesome. They must be met with patience. We must not lose faith or abate in courage. With malice toward none, with charity for all, each unit in the mighty organism must bring of right solution the best that is in him of virtue and intelligence. Upon the wise and great the duty weighs with corresponding force, but upon the humble and weak also it presses according to their measure of the responsibility.

"To you, the descendants of those who in the early struggle for independence risked their fortunes, their liberty, and their lives in the cause of self-government, no exhortation is needed to spur you on in the effort to preserve and perpetuate the inheritance your fathers transmitted to us. To purify and pass on to the future our Republic unimpaired in its rich promise to the children of men is a work not less inspiring, not less worthy of noble and continuous labor, than was the work aimed at and accomplished by the fathers thereof."

Other Speakers Followed.

Other speakers followed Mr. Gage. Col. Henry L. Higginson assured Mr. Gage that the people of New England had confidence in him, because of a characteristic in his business life which appealed strongly to them, namely, common sense.

William B. Rice said he spoke for the gold men who did not see in the passage of the Tariff bill the relief the country desired. The machinery was still in operation which in the past had not prevented financial crises and would not stop them in the future.

Charles S. Hamlin made a vigorous plea for financial reform. His references to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle and their work for a stable currency were enthusiastically received.

BOYS WERE NON-CONDUCTORS.

Safely Played with Electricity—Policeman Tried It, and Was Shocked.

Patrolman McDonough of Jersey City saw a number of boys playing about an iron trolley pole at Ocean and Stegman Avenues Monday night. As he approached them he noticed that the pole emitted flashes of electricity and that the boys were producing them by touching the pole with keys and bits of iron.

He tested the pole and received a shock that convinced him that the boys' sport was dangerous. He drove them away and notified the company.

The pole had become charged by the imperfect insulation of the feed wires. The matter was remedied before any damage was done.

SHOT AS LIGHTNING STRUCK.

Death of Miss Alice Barrett, a Boston Bookkeeper, May Be Suicide or Murder.

BOSTON, July 27.—At the same moment a bolt of lightning struck the building 40 Kilby Street Saturday afternoon Miss Alice Barrett, bookkeeper for Codman & Codman, brokers, shot herself through the head. It was at first thought the lightning killed her, but this was disproved later.

The police say to-day that it was a case of suicide. The senior member of the firm thinks it was murder, and so does Mr. Foss, who had been engaged to the girl, as well as her relatives. At the official investigation to-day a statement was made that it was a case of suicide. The fact was brought out that Miss Barrett was more or less of a high roller. She had been living extravagantly, had been dining at high-class hotels, and had been making heavy purchases at the big dry goods stores.

A cabman said to-day that he knew Miss Barrett quite well and had been patronized by her several times. Although he drove her to different places, he particularly recalls a trip around town with her which he made just seven weeks ago to-day. After driving her around town for some time, during which she purchased a traveling bag, he drove her to the Hotel Thorndike, a Back Bay hotel.

The man says he also remembers driving her from Kilby Street to the Adams House, about 5 or 5:30 o'clock one evening several months ago, and on April 28 last to the Union Station. He says she was never accompanied by any one in the carriage, and though he frequently saw her going to or from her work he seldom saw any one with her. It was also discovered to-day that the fire in the building was caused by her burning the cash book. The members of the firm, however, say that the accounts are all right.

LARGE FIRE IN YONKERS

Half a Million Dollars in Property Destroyed—Six Hundred Men and Girls Narrowly Escape.

HEROIC ACT OF WORKMAN

He Swings Himself to Outer Side of Fire Escape, Descends Three Stories, and Lowers Ladder into Position with One Hand.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 27.—A fire, which for a time it was feared might be accompanied by considerable loss of life, broke out at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the blowing room of the hat factory of William Reed & Co., on the lower floor of the Shethar Building, on Elm Street. Two large gas meters exploded immediately after the flames first burst forth. The escaping gas from the meters fed the flames. Within a few minutes the fire was breaking through the windows of the first and second stories. The gas carried the fire rapidly through the section of the building nearest to the spot where it started.

The alarm was given by the engineer of the factory almost as soon as the fire broke out. The big whistle of the factory was opened, and the long, steady blow told the operatives of Reed & Co. and other firms in the building what the trouble was. There were about 600 men and girls in the building at the time. The second story of the building was occupied by the finishing room of the factory. On the third floor was the Yonkers silk factory, of which George B. Skinner is the agent. The fourth floor was used for storage, and on the fifth floor was the silk factory of Pass Brothers. The building extended along Elm Street about 300 feet. It was built of brick. On the side of the building furthest from the street the fire escapes were situated.

The stairways and elevator shaft acted as suction ways for the flames, and through these the fire quickly communicated to the upper floors. As soon as the alarm was sounded the operatives on every floor made a rush for the stairways, but the smoke which rushed up these caused them to turn back and make for the fire escapes. In a minute these were overcrowded. No one had time to save anything, and the operatives lost all their street clothing.

The escape of the employes was retarded by the fact that the fire escapes were unprovided with ladders reaching from the second floor to the ground. The ladder used for this purpose had been fastened alongside the escape, so that it could be lifted to its place. When it was found necessary to take to the fire escapes the word was passed to let the girls go first. The result was that the ladders and landings were crowded with girls from the fifth to the second floors before a man attempted to leave the building.

When the girls reached the landing at the second floor and found there were no means of going further except by jumping, for they could not manage the ladder, they stopped. This caused great excitement, and some of the girls became hysterical At this juncture a man employed in Pass Brothers' works went out upon the escapes, and, swinging himself around to the outer side of the ladders, went down the three stories hand over hand. He reached the last landing, and there unfastened the ladder which reached the ground, and by a superb exhibition of strength placed it in position with one hand while he hung suspended by the other.

By this time the fire had begun to attack the windows in the rear, and the fire was breaking from the windows about the escape. The girls descended amid smoke and sparks. One girl who was a cripple was carried down by two men. Then the male operatives escaped down the iron ladders, which were now beginning to get hot from the fire inside the building.

The operatives on the lower floors escaped somewhat more easily than those who were at work above, but the building was vacated not a moment too soon. Ten minutes after the first sign of fire the entire interior was a mass of flames, and they were bursting from every window and the roof. Within a short time the twenty fire companies of the city were at work. Streams of water were poured into the building from three sides, but seemed to have little or no effect. The fire soon ate through the floors, which were weighted with heavy machinery and stock, and they collapsed. This left nothing but the shell of the building, as the roof soon followed the floors in the fall to the basement. One of the walls then fell with but little warning, and the firemen had to abandon their hose and run for their lives. The bricks scattered all around the last men to get away, but no one was hurt. The heat from the fire was so intense that the firemen were driven back time and again. The big crowd which had gathered was also driven back.

There was a high east wind blowing, and this carried the flames to the building occupied by Rowland Brothers as a hat factory. Despite the resistance made by the firemen, this building was gutted. The brewery of Jackson & Co. was in danger for a time. Across the street from the building in which the fire started were the works of Alexander Smith & Sons, the largest carpet manufacturers in the country. These were saved by a change in the direction of the wind. Two thousand persons were at work there.

During the progress of the fire the battery of four boilers in the cellar of the hat factory exploded and hurled burning embers and bricks in all directions.

Reed & Co. place their loss at $80,000. Rowland Brothers, Pass Brothers, and the Yonkers Silk Company are set down for $50,000 each. The loss on the two buildings totally destroyed is estimated at $240,000. The insurance cannot yet be obtained. The fire will throw about 800 persons out of work.

RUBBER COMPANIES UNITE.

North American and Liberty Organizations Are Now the Empire State Rubber Company.

Stockholders of the North American and Liberty Rubber Companies of Setauket, L. I., met at the Consolidated Trust Company's office, in Jersey City, yesterday and reorganized the two companies as one under the name of the Empire State Rubber Company, with a paid-up capital of $300,000.

The companies which were consolidated yesterday had made a strong fight against the Rubber Trust. Representatives of the Trust were at yesterday's meeting. The Empire State Rubber Company has a capital of $300,000. It will pay off the debts of the old companies and go into business on a bigger scale.

The North American Rubber Company has been in the Trust for some years. The Trust officials alleged that E. and J. W. Elberson, the managers of the North American Company, were interested in the Liberty Company. The two factories at Setauket furnish work for 1,000 men when running on full time. Over $500,000 has been invested in the plants. It is predicted that Setauket is about to see prosperous days.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

Illinois Soldier-Statesman to be Tried Under a Law He Fathered.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Major Buckner, commander of the Ninth Battalion of the Illinois National Guard, is to be tried by a court-martial at the Lake Front Armory Thursday afternoon. The charges against the Major are conduct unbecoming an officer and conduct contrary to good order and military discipline.

The charges grew out of differences over transportation accommodations furnished to and from the Springfield Encampment. Major Buckner's command consists of colored men, and he claims his men were forced to ride in old, dilapidated cars that had not been cleaned for a long time, and which were dangerous.

It is a curious fact that this court-martial is the first to be held under a new law governing the State militia which was introduced in the Legislature last Winter by Major Buckner himself, who was a Representative.

RAISED $2 TO $5 NOTES

The Treasury Officers Have Discovered a New and Very Interesting Counterfeit.

WORK OF A SKILLED FORGER

Figures on Bills of Smaller Denomination Are Erased and the Larger Figures Marked In—Back Cleverly, Face Clumsily Executed.

Dangerous and very interesting counterfeits of the five-dollar silver certificates of the new issue—series of 1896—exist. They are apparently the work of one man or one set of men. For each counterfeit a two-dollar silver certificate of the new issue is used. The operation is technically known as "raising." While the counterfeiting is apparent when attention is called to it, an ordinary handler of money would be apt to be deceived even by the face of the altered bill. Few but experts would detect the fraud if only the back was scanned in receiving it.

George W. Marlor, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, had two of these clever counterfeits at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. He said many of them were in circulation, and the greater the publication of their existence and character the greater the chance of detecting their source. Besides it was due to the trading interests and the general public that a timely warning be spread far and wide.

The counterfeiting began by the obliteration of every denominational feature back and front of the honest two-dollar bill. Then the forger had to fill in blanks left by the erasures. Counting on the carelessness or want of knowledge of the ordinary receiver of bills, there was no attempt to copy the denominational features of the honest five-dollar bill. The figure or the word five was used liberally where two or its figure had been, except in places where they had been faint, and the erasure left hardly a trace.

In this way the face of the counterfeit has two large figures 5 on the upper corners and smaller figures on the lower corners, instead of a "2." On the upper left-hand corner, a monogram "5" and "V." in the upper right-hand corner, and a "V." on each of the two lower corners. The spelled twos on each side of the group become spelled fives. This work is not of the best. The figures especially are blurred, and the inside of the curve of the "5" is so black as to be quite out of harmony with the surrounding ink.

On the back, however, the substituted designations, four figures 5 in the corners and a V in the centre are of the most deceiving and dangerous character, although the body of what purports to be a five-dollar certificate is that of a two-dollar certificate.

How the counterfeiting is done is not yet clear to the Treasury officials. The forgery is not wholly "sketched in," neither are the figures laid on, and apparently there has been no splitting of the Government paper. The finger detects no roughness, unusual thinness or thickness when it passes over or feels the places where the alterations or erasures are. The manner of erasure is yet undetermined. Acids or other chemicals may have been used. They have left no trace that has been detected.

Many of the "raised" two-dollar certificates are now at Washington. Part of the work is as fine and successful as that of the counterfeiter Emanuel Ninger. Ninger, while posing as a farmer at Flagtown, N. J., was, with pen and ink and a shading brush and carefully prepared paper, turning out counterfeit bills of the denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100. He was arrested in March, 1896, after he had evaded the Treasury detectives for eighteen years.

MICHIGAN WOMAN HORRIFIED.

What She Took for a Pair of Gloves Proved to be a Snake.

ALLEGAN, Mich., July 27.—E. B. Bailey keeps a grocery and crockery store. To-day his wife, while waiting on a customer, saw what looked like a pair of kid gloves behind a stack of plates.

She picked the object up and was horrified when a snake nearly three feet long wriggled through her hands and fell on the floor. The reptile was chloroformed by a druggist who came in.

It is supposed that the snake came from the South in a box of fruit.

POSTMISTRESS ARRAIGNED.

Nena L. Bryan of Middlefield, Mass., Charged with Opening Letters.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Nena L. Bryan, Postmistress at Middlefield, was arraigned before United States Commissioner John L. Rice of this city to-day on a charge of opening letters, the charge being brought by Post Office Inspector White of Boston. She pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was held in $500 bonds for the United States District Court, in Boston, Sept. 14.

NON-SWEARING KNIGHTS.

R. S. Wynn in Chicago Seeking Proselytes for the New Order.

CHICAGO, July 27.—R. S. Wynn of Des Moines, Iowa, is in Chicago seeking proselytes to the folds of Non-Swearing Knights, and is very sanguine that the organization will be put on a substantial basis in this city.

Mr. Wynn conceived the idea of organizing the knights about ten years ago, and worked first among railroad men. The result was most pleasing, and 2,100 names were enrolled very quickly.

It is expected of the new knight that he only promise to try to abstain from swearing. There are no penalties for violating the pledge, and the society has no object other than the prevention of profanity.

25,000 PASSES TO CHICAGO.

Illinois Central to Issue Them to Its Stockholders.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Of the 25,000 men and women who own stock in the Illinois Central Railroad Company, all who live anywhere near the line of that road may have free passes to Chicago from the stations nearest their homes for attendance upon the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held in September. It will have the effect of bringing to Chicago yearly thousands of visitors within the time limit of eight days allowed by the passes.

Incidentally, the stockholders of the railroad will take a greater interest in its affairs, and the road expects to benefit greatly by their active participation in its affairs.

CHICAGO STEAMER RATE WAR.

One Line Offers a Dinner and a Dollar to Each Passenger.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Yesterday a rate war broke out between two rival steamer lines running to a resort at the foot of Seventy-fifth Street, and this morning each began carrying passengers on the round trip at 1 cent each. The distance is about ten miles from the Court House.

To-day the management of one line has announced that it will give a dinner and a dollar to each passenger on its boats. The other line has not expressed its willingness to meet this extraordinary offer, but is still taking people over the round trip for a copper coin.

The business to-day was more than both lines could accommodate, and the crowds will keep up as long as the rates keep down. The war is the result of a dissolution of partnership.

AMERICAN EDITOR SEIZED.

German Government Holds A. F. Schader of Elgin, Ill., for Military Duty.

ELGIN, Ill., July 27.—Friends of A. F. Schader, publisher of The Elgin Herold and The Germania, are anxious regarding his welfare. He left Elgin for a visit to his old home in Germany three weeks ago, and news has been received that he has been seized by the Government and will be held for leaving to escape military duty. Schader left Germany before he was eighteen years old, but is now a citizen of the United States.

MOSQUITOES DEFY THE LAW.

Routed Three Officers Who Had an Escaped Prisoner Surrounded—All Were Badly Bitten.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., July 27.—Deputy Sheriff Welsh and Constables George P. Brown and William Carter had a very unpleasant time last night. They went to Mahoo, a small hamlet, to catch Warren Terrill. He is wanted for stealing from Farmers Asa Lane and William Schultz of Manorville.

Terrill was caught after the alleged thfets, but escaped, and the officers decided to recapture him last night.

They surrounded his house to surprise him, but the mosquitoes drove them away. The officers stood the plague as long as possible, and finally had to give up. Constable Carter had both eyes nearly closed, and the other two officers did not fare much better.

WEDDED IN DEATH CHAMBER.

Miss Olney of Putnam, Conn., Married to B. L. York, Jr., Near Her Mother's Body.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 27.—The funeral of Mrs. D. K. Olney, who died at her home here Sunday, was held at 9:30 this morning. Previous to the funeral, at 8:30, Miss Clara Belle Olney, the only daughter of the deceased, was united in marriage to Burt L. York, Jr., a student at the Yale Theological Seminary. The ceremony was performed in the room in which the bride's dead mother was lying. Only the members of the immediate family of Mr. York and the near relatives of Miss Olney were present.

The marriage at this time was in accordance with the expressed wish of Mrs. Olney. The Rev. E. L. Sargent, pastor of the Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. The contracting parties are well known in this city.

A BALLOON IN THE WHITE SEA?

Capt. Lehman Suggests That What He Saw Was Andree's Airship.

ROTTERDAM, July 27.—A letter from Capt. Lehman of the Dutch steamer Dordrecht appears in one of the papers of this city to the effect that he saw a curious object floating in the White Sea on July 17 which was neither a ship nor a dead whale, but resembled a balloon, and Capt. Lehman suggests that it may have been Andree's balloon which he saw.

Chances of News from Andree.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 27.—Lieut. Svendenborg, son-in-law of Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the arctic explorer, reports from Ascension that if nothing is heard from Herr Andree in six weeks it is not likely that anything will be heard from him this year.

PRIESTS FORM A G. A. R. POST.

Veterans of the War at Notre Dame University in Indiana.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 27.—State Commander Dodge to-day granted the application for the organization of a Grand Army of the Republic post at Notre Dame, the seat of Notre Dame University. The membership of the post will be composed wholly of Catholic priests.

Notre Dame will enjoy the distinction of possessing the only Grand Army organization in the United States composed of priests who have won distinction in the field.

NEGRO OFFICE HOLDERS.

Internal Revenue Men May Resign in Atlanta—To Boycott Postmasters.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 27.—There is a strongly grounded rumor here to the effect that all Deputy Collectors employed in the internal revenue office will resign on the accession to office of Harry A. Rucker. Mr. Rucker, a negro, was formerly a barber. All of these Federal employes need the positions, but say they would rather "move on" than work under a negro.

This will leave the field open to Rucker for the appointment of negro Deputies exclusively, but it is known here among the liquor men and others, who have dealings with Rucker's office, that by the time a few months have passed Rucker will find it more convenient from the treatment his Deputies will receive to appoint all white men.

Plans are proceeding in Athens to institute a boycott on Pink Morton, the newly appointed colored Postmaster. If Judson Lyons be appointed in Augusta, it is feared that the same trouble will annoy him.

Cow's Kick Causes Lockjaw.

ORANGE, July 27.—On July 13 Jeremiah Hurley of Church Street, Millburn, was milking his cow, when she kicked him, and her hoof struck his hand and broke the skin. Mr. Hurley paid no attention to the wound, but continued his milking. On July 20 lockjaw set in, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Hurley died. The man was born in Ireland fifty-seven years ago, dying on his birthday. For twenty-four years he worked as a laborer and gatetender on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

During the past twenty-four hours heavy rains have fallen on the South and Middle Atlantic coast and in the Upper Ohio Valley; showers in New England and on the Gulf coast.

The air pressure has steadily increased in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and this has served to keep back the disturbance in the lower lake region. A secondary or small depression has developed over the Middle Atlantic States, winds of from forty to forty-two miles per hour being reported from the Southern New England coast. A disturbance appears to be developing to the north of Montana. The pressure is high in the Lower Missouri Valley and off the North Pacific coast.

The temperature has risen over the northern slope and northern plateau regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	63	60	68
6 A. M.	70	61	65
9 A. M.	70	63	68
12 M.	76	61	72
4 P. M.	80	62	66
6 P. M.	70	62	66
9 P. M.	69	61	64
12 P. M.	69	61	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	63
Corresponding date 1896	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

FOR A RAILROAD IN ALASKA

George Carside Makes a Survey Over White Pass for a Canadian-British Syndicate.

THE ROUTES FROM SEATTLE

Distances and Costs of Travel—The Water Way Safer, but More Expensive—Route to Dyea May Be Open All Winter.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—James Kelly, a young mining engineer, returned yesterday from Alaska on the steamer Topeka with an authentic account of the survey that has been made for the first railroad in Alaska, running from Dyea over the White Pass to Lake Togish, Lake Allen, and the headwaters of Hootlinqua River, emptying into the Yukon.

The survey has been made by George Carside, a United States surveyor, who was employed by a Canadian-British syndicate. The road will be built next year without doubt. No great engineering difficulties are in the way. Carside has chosen an entirely new route to reach the Yukon Basin. After thirty-one miles of rail to Tagish Lake a steamer will be taken, covering a distance of 100 miles through Three-Mile River, Attin Lake, and Lake Allen. At the extremity of Lake Allen a river steamer from Dawson, running up to Hootlinqua will be taken.

The new route will elliminate the dangers of White Horse Rapids and Mill's Canyon, where so many miners have come to grief.

Mr. Kelly said to-night that stories from the Klondyke were not exaggerated. Nearly $1,000,000 worth of gold is now at St. Michael's to be brought out by the steamer Portland. He said that the Stewart River, seventy miles above the Klondyke, may soon prove to be as rich as the Klondyke, and in the tributary streams rising in the same territory as the Eldorado and Bonanza. Pans on shelf rock wash out $30, and the bed rock is much richer. A town site is to be laid out on Stewart River this Winter.

Two routes are now open from Seattle to the new gold placer of the Klondike. The most usual route is overland from Dyea, eighty miles north of Juneau, to the head waters of the Yukon, consisting of a chain of lakes. Here pack trains in Summer and sleds in Winter are discarded, and miners take to boats, which they carry with them or build from timber on the banks of the streams. The other route is all water from Seattle direct to St. Michael's, at the mouth of Yukon, by steamer; passengers and freight are then transferred to river steamer which will run up to Dawson City until about Sept. 15, when the river freezes solid. Only one steamer, the Cleveland, will take passengers north by the water route this Fall and guarantee to land them at Dawson City. Steamer Portland will sail Aug. 20, with freight, for the North American Company, but will not take any passengers for Dawson. The Cleveland will sail Aug. 5. Her accommodations for 350 people will be sold out in a week.

Many inquiries have been received here from the

and Capt. Herriman thinks that for this sum he can land them in Dawson City before Sept. 20. The ship will carry a large lighter, and a steam launch will be used to tow the lighter from St. Michael's to the Klondike. After reaching St. Michael's the cargo and passengers will be transferred to the lighter. Capt. Herriman will return to San Francisco in the vessel, and the party will be conducted to its journey's end by an agent of the firm.

QUARTZ ON THE STEWART RIVER.

Belief that the Placer Gold May Have Its Origin There.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The latest rumor from Alaska is of the wonderfully rich quartz in large quantities on the Stewart River. Particulars are vague, and beyond the fact that the ledge is a large one and that the rock assays $300, nothing can be learned.

This, if true, will mean much for the Klondike district. The Stewart River runs into the Yukon not far above Dawson, and it is reasonable to suppose that the placer gold now being found below may have its origin in the mountains at the head of the Stewart River and neighboring streams.

A MILITARY POST IN ALASKA.

Power of the Executive to Establish It—Necessary Preparations Made by Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The principal topic of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the legal aspect of the proposed establishment of a military post in Alaska, near the gold fields. In some quarters there is doubt as to the power of the Executive to establish a post without specific authorization by Congress, but the weight of opinion appeared to favor the exercise of such a right by the Executive as an emergency measure.

Secretary Alger already has made the necessary preparations for carrying out at once the plans to establish the post. The commander of the troops will be Capt. P. H. Ray, a man well known for his soldierly ability, and with a fine reputation as a leader of expeditions, having established the United States relief station at Point Barrow, the furthest north in Alaska. He wintered at this exposed and frigid place, and is well acquainted with the wants of the projected expedition. Capt. Ray at present is at Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming. It is probable that he will be joined in the expedition by Capt. Abercrombie, who volunteered yesterday by telegraph for such service. The latter said he had sixty picked men for the service, and the department may avail itself of these to make up the quota of fifty men which will constitute the garrison of the new post. The post itself will be established near Circle City.

The North America Transportation and Trading Company has offered to transport the troops to Alaska and to land them at their destination for $150 per man and $80 per ton for freight. The steamer will sail from Seattle on Aug. 5, the latest date that will insure the safe arrival of the party at Circle City before the Winter season begins. The steamer will proceed to St. Michaels, and there will transship to a river steamer. Orders have been sent to San Francisco to provide everything necessary in the way of ample supplies of food and heavy Winter clothing, and an order has been telegraphed to Philadelphia to send along a number of tents of a new description, constructed to keep out the cold arctic winds.

MOSS'S FATALITY STORY DENIED.

Yukonites Deny that There Are 2,000 Graves at Forty Mile Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Returned Yukonites deny the story told by Frank Moss of Great Falls, Mont., to the effect that 2,000 graves at Forty Mile Post tell of the terrible sufferings of the gold seekers. F. G. Bowker says that so far from being over 2,000 deaths on the Klondike during the past three years, there was nobody there to die until something less than a year ago, and since then there have been three deaths in that whole district, so far as known.

In the graveyard at Forty Mile Post, which has served for all that section for some years, there are only between thirty and forty graves.

FOR A ROYALTY ON CANADIAN GOLD.

Alleged Decision of the Dominion Government to be Enforced.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 27.—It is reported here that the Dominion Government has decided to place a royalty on all gold mined in Canadian territory in the Yukon district, and that a corps of officials will leave here immediately to enforce this decision. It is probable that the Canadian Government will build a telegraph line from Lynn Canal to the Klondike, and that a system of reserving alternate sections will be adopted.

Another Jersey Klondike Company.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Articles of incorporation of the Yukon-Klondike Gold Mining and Trading Company were recorded to-day in the County Clerk's office. The capital stock is placed at $125,000, and business will be commenced with $1,000. The incorporators are Alfred Luttman of this city and John E. Walker and Charles Dutton of East Orange.

Provisions for the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—The report up to last week of tonnage of provision which have gone into the Yukon country by the overland route was 5,000, and in addition to this there are about 5,000 tons of live stock.

Sunstroke in Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—Those who have an idea that cold weather prevails exclusively in Alaska will be surprised to know that Archie Burns, a miner, was affected by sunstroke while crossing the Pass from Dyea. He recovered and proceeded after two days' rest.

A MEXICAN KLONDIKE NOW.

Placer Mining in the State of Guerero Said to be Excellent.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—It is predicted here that when the gold placer mining is developed in the State of Guerero more gold will be taken out than in the Klondike regions. Some placer mining is being done with excellent results, and labor is cheap and water abundant even in the dry season.

One miner, an old Californian, reports taking out $24,000 in gold in May, and his average is $15,000 per month. The Indians in Sonora, who work in a crude way in the local gold placers, only operating when in pressing need of money, get larger returns for very little labor, and an explorer who has recently been through the remotest regions says that Sonora will equal California in its palmiest days as a gold producer.

Gold Bags Made in Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—A local firm that is engaged in manufacturing gold-dust bags of sheepskin for Californian customers is working with double force on account of telegraphic orders received since the Klondike discovery.

OFFICER O'MALLEY'S KLONDIKE.

He Is Sure that He Has Found One in Williamsburg.

Policeman James P. O'Malley of Williamsburg is under the impression that there is a gold mine in the heart of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, which, he says, will pan out just as rich as the Alaska gold fields, if it is the right stuff, which remains to be proved. He refuses to say where he obtained the sample which he believes to contain gold, and which he placed in the hands of W. Morris McNiff, a jeweler, at 401 Grand Street, to be tested.

The find is due to an Italian contractor, who has laborers engaged in digging an excavation. O'Malley declines to give the location, but says that the Italian noticed that several of the men had struck a vein of compact sand and gravel, and while crumbling some of it in his hand, saw that it was filled with bright particles resembling gold dust. Policeman O'Malley, who was in the neighborhood at the time, was shown the dirt. He cautioned the contractor to say nothing, and took the dirt to Jeweler McNiff, who, owing to a pressure of business yesterday, was unable to make the usual tests. O'Malley and the contractor will divide profits if there are any.

AGENTS FOR THE KLONDIKE

Big Speculators Considering the Question of Sending Them to the Golden Region.

ALIEN LAW NOT ENFORCED

Plenty of Territory Open to Pre-emption by Miners—Surveys for Railway Through British Columbia—Eastern Contingent for Mines Small.

Organizers of mining schemes and companies in this city obtained renewed assurance on the receipt of information from Ottawa yesterday to the effect that the Canadian Government will not enforce the alien law in the Klondike district. The opinion had been freely expressed in mining circles that present conditions would not bar out Americans from the conduct of mining operations in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia so long as they complied with the laws of the Dominion. Nevertheless, there was much uncertainty as to what burdens the Canadian Government might impose upon Americans, and doubts had been expressed as to whether guarantees could be given that those who might afterward dispose of any acquired interests in the Klondike would be able to prove title and make proper delivery. This was one of the reasons which impelled the Mining Exchange to institute an investigation of the whole subject.

Few are disposed to think the Klondike a place for capitalists as yet. Statemets are made, however, on apparently good authority that big speculators are giving consideration to the question of sending agents to the gold region. The Canadian laws are stricter in regard to mining than those of the United States. More than one claim cannot be worked by the same individual in Canada. In Alaska several claims may be worked by a miner provided he puts in labor to the extent of $100 on each claim every year. There was also the possibility that the license exacted from mining operators might be increased to such an extent by the Dominion authorities as to become prohibitive of American exploitation of the Klondike. Advantages of entry from American points to the mining area have probably been weighed by the Canadians.

Richness of the Gold Region.

F. L. Underwood, who for years has been connected with mining enterprises, said yesterday: "Yes; I have read that I am forming a syndicate to send parties out to the Klondike. There is no ground for the report beyond that I have taken an option on property there for some friends of mine. I am not buying anything there at present. My inquiries have convinced me of the richness of the country and as to the great production of gold. These fields will add tremendously to the world's gold output and permanent stock. There can be no doubt that the whole country on both the American and Canadian sides is full of gold.

"This Klondike matter is putting out of sight the recent discoveries of gold nearer home. Some rich strikes have been made in Fergus County, Montana, within a few weeks, and the prospects of finding large quantities of the metal over an area of fifteen square miles are considered good. In the Mercur Camp, out in Utah, which is rich in gold, nothing more wonderful has occurred than in the Montana fields."

J. V. Sybrandt, organizer of the Standard Gold Production Company of Colorado, was at the Mining Exchange yesterday. He gave it as his opinion that there was not a single legitimate company being organized to exploit the Klondike.

Samuel H. Drew, a member of the Denver Mining Exchange, agreed with Mr. Sybrandt. He did not think that the whole claims had been staked out in the Klondike. There was plenty of territory open to pre-emption by miners. "A great deal has been said," continued Mr. Drew, "about money being thrown away in mining. Much more has been thrown away in railways. People do not devote themselves to it with system and perseverance. In Cripple Creek, during the first six months of this year, there was taken out $6,250,000 of gold." Mr. Drew is confident that there is plenty of room for working the new district, and that the Alaskan side of the line will prove to be equally rich.

American Engineer for Surveys.

Apropos of the railway which it is said the Canadians are about to build through British Columbia to the Klondike, word was received from Baltimore yesterday that Thomas G. Janney of the engineering staff of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had resigned his position and started for Alaska, where he will make surveys for the proposed road.

The more the matter of reaching the golden creeks is discussed, the more apparent the difficulties become to fortune seekers. The dangers of setting out upon long distances at a time when the end of the journey cannot possibly be reached until the cold season has approached are better appreciated now than they were a week ago. The snows, ice, swamps, and hunger of the Alaskan valleys are being taken into account as an important factor. A better method is being adopted of figuring out the means of providing the necessary articles for comfort and subsistence. Transportation and its probable obstructions are being reckoned with. In short, it looks as if the Eastern contingent to the gold fields would be a very small one, and that its departure will be delayed until proper equipment is secured.

Speaking on this subject, Hardy E. Buell, a veteran prospector who knows Alaska, said: "I would not think of leaving for Dawson before next Spring. Even if I did and reached my destination earlier, there would be nothing to do but sit until June and wait for the snow to go away." Mr. Buell is now in Brooklyn.

Under the new management of the Mining Exchange a meeting was called yesterday afternoon to make changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Exchange. No action was taken as to limiting the number of members to 200, and the question was not even discussed. It was decided to have an extra call of stocks, and the times fixed for the three calls are 10:15, 12:15, and 2 o'clock. There was an unusually large attendance, and the prospects of better business resulting from the agitation which the recent finds have started were much canvassed. After the meeting the members assembled in small groups and talked of Klondike operations.

WORD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Wall Street Men Not Surprised—Edward Aylward Writes from Napoleon Creek, Yukon.

The recent gold discoveries in the Klondike have attracted considerable attention among Wall Street men. Already there are several schemes on foot to form companies to equip expeditions for Alaskan exploration and gold hunting. But the idea that the Yukon district is rich in gold is not entirely new to Wall Street. Several of its capitalists have been watching that part of the country for some time, a few of them having gone so far as to send men there. Apropos of this, a letter recently received by a Wall Street man from his representative sent to Alaska three years ago will be of interest. The letter reads:

NAPOLEON CREEK, YUKON, Alaska, Dec. 20, 1896.

My Dear Sir: Yours of April 16 reached me about the middle of September. I can assure you that I was glad to hear from you. There is a mail contract for this place, but it is by guess and by God that you get a letter. And we have to pay one dollar per letter.

My wife has left here for a trip to Ireland. She carried with her 150 nuggets of gold, averaging one ounce apiece, which she picked up out here herself.

This country is all excitement. A new field has been struck in the Northwestern Territory. Already 500 claims have been taken up. The gold looks well, and will run from 25 cents to $8 to the pan. I did not take it in, as I have all I want and more. My gulch is now vacant from my claim up, the boys having looked for the gold on the wrong side of the gulch. The gold runs along the sunny side of the creek, while they looked for it on the cold side. The sunny side is deep, while the frozen side is shallow. The gulch is from 100 to 300 feet wide. I put in all of last Summer sluicing the top of 600 feet off it. I think when I get it ready I will get all the money I want in the 600 feet.

I see a lot in the papers about the hardships of Alaska—men living on clams, finding no gold and other fish stories. The fact of the matter is that the men who come up here do not find things just as they pictured them in their minds. Some smart writers will say that if you come here you have to fetch money. What can you get for it? When I first came to the Yukon there was one river boat. Now there are five and two barges.

Remember, each man here lays in a year's supply of bacon and beans and flour, &c. That is the custom—grab what you can get in the Fall. This Fall each man got 100 pounds of flour, 25 pounds of sugar, and everything else according. There is lots of bacon and beans here, and lots of whisky at $20 a gallon and $6 a bottle. I like whisky, but it does not stay with you like flour on a cold day.

As for my part, I have everything I want for a year. I take advantage of such things and keep a good supply of food on hand. Lots of friends of mine write me, thinking I am starving. But I certainly am not.

As for the outlook in this part of Alaska, it would seem to have a bright future. There is gold everywhere. Men are claim poor. Some got five or six claims in different gulches, and do not know which to start in on first.

I suppose that people in your part of the country think we do like the ground hog—go in our holes in the Fall and come out in the Spring. That is not so. Anybody that wants to can work all the year round. Burn the ground, save the pay dirt, and work it in the Spring. One fellow made $50,000 last Winter. I had four men burning for me on shares, and one of them made as high as $130 in one fire.

My claim is looking better as I go up the gulch. The gold is coarser and there is more of it. I got a fifteen-dollar nugget only yesterday. I burn holes ahead, so as to keep on the pay streak, and wash the top of it in the right place when the water runs. Your truly,

EDWARD AYLWARD.

ONE IN TEN STRIKES IT RICH.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 27.—Sheriff Insker received a letter, dated July 1, from Lake Linderman, Alaska, to-day. The letter is from L. R. Mackenzie of this city, who is at the head of a party which left here last April for the gold fields by the way of Juneau and Chilcat Pass. The letter is as follows:

"LAKE LINDERMAN, July 1, 1897.

"Dear Donald: This leaves all hands in good order. We are ready for the trip down the river. We launched our boat on Monday evening and called her 'Katie.' I think we have a good, safe craft—at least that is the verdict of the whole town. She is 18 feet bottom, 20 feet top, 8 feet ⅛ inch beam, bottom, 5 feet top to a point in from 24 inches, bottom keel 3 feet, top 26 inches deep, and sits on the water like a duck. We could have left yesterday, but are waiting for orders.

"There is a lot of good hard work in getting a craft ready for use. The logs are very hard to get down. The stream is very rough and full of bowlders, and the water runs like a mill race, and you have to get right into it up to your vest and hand-spike the logs along, in danger of being swept away, and the water is as cold as ice.

"There is a good deal of building going on yet, and some are coming in all the time. Potatoes are 30 cents per pound, butter, 60 cents; pitch, $100 a barrel; flour, $19 per hundredweight. Board is $25 a week, but most men board themselves. Bacon is 75 cents a pound. It is a great mistake to take too much pork, beans, and flour. Miners want more evaporated fruits, soup, vegetables, sugar, rice, and oatmeal. We are doing a lot of baking for the trip down. There have been some reports to hand from the Klondike.

"Some have struck it rich, while the great majority only labor in vain. They say that the average is one in ten, and unless some new diggings are struck, there will be too many men for what is in sight at present. The portage is now a thing of the past, and any one who can pay for packing their stuff need have no fear in coming this way, but if they have to handle their own grub, look out for trouble."

ANOTHER STEAMER GOES NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Spear Street Dock was the scene of more excitement this morning when the steamer State of California sailed for the North than has occurred there for many years. Fully 1,200 persons gathered to witness the departure of the steamer, and the miners received an enthusiastic farewell.

The wharf was piled high with freight, although the vessel was loaded to her utmost capacity; even the hurricane deck being utilized for the storage of canned goods and other supplies. Three hundred and forty-seven persons embarked in the vessel, 243 of whom were cabin passengers.

COSTLY BROOKLYN FIRE.

Fire did about $15,000 damage to the building and contents of the Excelsior Electric Light Company, 198 to 216 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, early this morning.

The fire was discovered after midnight in the third or top story of the building, which is of brick, and it extended down to the second story.

The building contained dynamos, switches, and other electrical supplies. The fire was a difficult one to get at, and gave the firemen some trouble, but it was finally got under control.

GOLFERS AT SHINNECOCK.

The opening round in the Shinnecock Hill golf tournament at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., brought out some interesting play on the Southampton links yesterday.

S. D. Bowers, the Otsego champion, and James A. Tyng of Baltusrol tied for first place, while W. G. Stewart, the English amateur, who has recently come to this country, tied with Foxhall Keene for second place on the list. The matches were confined to the qualifying round in order that the sixteen making the best scores might meet later in the competition for the trophy presented by Samuel L. Parrish, the President of the club. Fourteen men secured places on the list as a result of to-day's play, the last two places resulting in a tie between six of the contestants, who all finished at 201. The tie will be played off to-morrow.

The following are the players who have secured the places, together with their scores:

James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 98—92—190; S. D. Bowers, Otsego, 90—100—190; Foxhall Keene, Rockaway, 94—97—191; W. G. Stewart, Harbor Hill, 95—96—191; R. Terry, Jr., Ardsley, 94—100—194; Devereux Emmett, Oyster Bay, 93—101—194; A. Rogers, Shinnecock, 102—93—195; W. H. Dixon, Rockaway, 100—95—195; D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 104—92—196; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, 99—97—196; R. P. Robertson, Shinnecock, 98—101—199; G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, 102—98—200; James Park, Richmond County, 100—100—200; D. Nicoll, Ardsley, 101—99—200; W. R. Betts, Shinnecock, 103—98—201; W. Travis, Oakland, 101—100—201; C. D. Barnes, Shinnecock, 103—98—201; R. B. Kerr, Lakewood, 103—98—201; W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's, 97—104—201; W. B. Cheney, Orford, 98—103—201.

George S. Hale of Boston Dead.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—George S. Hale of Boston, who was stricken with apoplexy Sunday afternoon, died this afternoon at his cottage, at Schooner Head. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his death, and was a prominent member of the Boston bar.

Gold and Silver Company Fails.

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 27.—D. W. Wright, ex-County Treasurer, was to-day appointed receiver for the Ropes Gold and Silver Company. The company's liabilities are estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

2:20 P. M.—916 Sixth Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $50.

8:50 P. M.—182 Ludlow Street; unoccupied; damage slight.

How Are You

Standing the heated season? Do you find yourself easily exhausted, lacking vitality, strength, and endurance? Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. It will tone and strengthen your system wonderfully. It makes the blood rich and pure, creates an appetite, invigorates the nerves, gives sweet, refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, nervousness, and completely cures boils, pimples, eruptions, and all symptoms of impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

COAL OPERATORS DISAGREE

Col. Rend Attacks the Uniformity Agreement Proposed at the Pittsburg Conference.

HE WANTS TO END THE STRIKE

Mr. De Armitt Does Not Propose to Arbitrate Anything While Under Fire—Meeting Adjourns Until To-day Without Taking Action.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Eighty-nine coal companies in the Pittsburg district were represented at the coal operators' uniformity meeting here to-day. The operators who ship by river and those owning mines in the Westmoreland field were not present. The river operators held a meeting at the Coal Exchange this afternoon and decided to take no part in the uniformity movement. No attention was paid to the call by the Westmoreland people.

Very little was accomplished at the two sessions to-day. The old uniformity agreement with the new clauses inserted was reported by a committee, and the meeting tomorrow will take up the agreement by clauses for discussion. Where changes in the conditions since 1896 warrant different provisions committees will be appointed to draw up clauses that will cover the points at issue. The only sensational incident of to-day's sessions occurred when Col. W. P. Rend presented a minority report on the uniformity agreement, denouncing the procedure of the meeting in severe terms and bolting the conference.

The Uniformity Plan.

The proposed uniformity agreement calls for cash payments for every 2,000 pounds of coal mined, every two weeks; the abolishment of company stores, and a uniform screen. The differentials between thick and thin vein coal and between Ohio and Pennsylvania coal may also come up for consideration. The operators in the thin-vein coal say the 14 cents' differential in favor of thick-vein coal is too much, and some go as far as to say it should be cut one-half. This cut, if attempted, will be fought by the thick-vein operators, and may be the first rock on which the conference will split, as all the other points mentioned have been granted as proper in former conferences and conventions.

There are 106 railroad mines in the Pittsburg district, and these are operated by eighty-nine firms. Thirteen of these are said to mine and control almost 90 per cent. of the coal mined in the district. The admission of the arbitrators and W. P. De Armitt, the father of the uniformity agreement, is to have 95 per cent. of the eighty-nine operators agree to adopt a standard of doing business.

The conference was called to order at noon, and Alexander Dempster was chosen to preside. Gen. John Little made a short address in behalf of the arbitrators, saying they were here as citizens, and had no personal interest in the coal business. They hope by conciliation and arbitration to bring about a settlement between the contending factions. He said the result depended on the action taken in the Pittsburg district. After electing Marshall H. Reno to act as Secretary of the meeting, a committee was appointed to take up the proposed uniformity agreement and report to the conference.

At an adjourned session at 5 o'clock the committee reported the old uniformity agreement, with the new clause prepared by the visiting arbitrators. The report was read, and then Col. Rend demanded recognition for the reading of a minority report. He prefaced his report with a few remarks on what he termed the bunco intention of the meeting.

Col. Rend said he had been misled by Gen. Little as to the purpose of the meeting. He understood that it had been called with a view of hastening a settlement of the strike. When he got to the meeting he learned that the strike was not to be taken into consideration or discussed in connection with uniformity.

The preamble to the resolutions offered by Col. Rend recites the earnest desire of the coal operators of Western Pennsylvania to devise honorable methods to bring the strike to a termination, deplores the poverty and misery of the miners and their families, and claims that the public has been misled by crafty and false statements as to the causes responsible for the present and past turmoil. The resolutions follow:

Willing to Arbitrate.

"Resolved, That we favor the speedy adjustment of this strike and all questions and controversies connected therewith by conciliation employed in a joint conference of miners and their employes, and, that failing, by an adjudication by a tribunal of three composed of three United States Judges or three other gentlemen of National repute, and in whom the entire country can repose confidence.

"Resolved, That we favor the principle and practice of uniformity in its true and honest sense, but we are unalterably opposed to it in the false and perverted sense in which it has been used to cloak sham schemes and transparent frauds.

"Resolved, That we favor true and honest weights and measures, cash payments, and all other just and equitable methods in the prosecution of the coal business.

"Resolved, That we denounce as a foul falsehood and a glaring outrage the charges and insinuations so often publicly made that general dishonesty has been practiced in weights and measures in the mining industry of Western Pennsylvania.

"Resolved, That the efforts to fasten on the public mind these slanderous and atrocious charges are a moral crime, and that we denounce the guilty author of this accusation as a moral criminal, violating God's holy commandment: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"Resolved, That we are ready and willing to advance the wages of the miners, but find ourselves unable to do this to the full extent demanded by them, viz., 25 per cent. above the prices that were paid prior to the strike, and now being paid by one of the largest coal companies in Western Pennsylvania, and which company presents the chief obstacle to the settlement of the present conflict."

After the resolutions had been read, the Chairman asked to have some portions eliminated, but the Colonel refused emphatically to allow a single word to be changed, and after a short contention withdrew from the conference. Col. Rend took the minority report with him, and Chairman Dempster decided that, as Col. Rend had left the meeting and taken the report, it was not part of the record of the session, and could not be acted upon.

W. P. De Armitt said he wanted it distinctly understood that the call to adopt uniformity did not have anything to do with the strike, as he did not propose to arbitrate anything while under fire, nor admit that the operators were cowards.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gen. Little and others called on Col. Rend at his hotel this evening and asked that he reconsider his action and enter the conference again to insure the success of the meeting. He replied that he would cordially co-operate in any plan the conference agreed upon if 50 per cent. of the district operators would give their consent. He believes it impossible to secure 97 per cent. for uniformity, as Mr. De Armitt demands, and is willing to do as 50 per cent. of the operators wish.

To-night Gen. Little and Judge Owens are in secret conference at the Duquesne Club, with Secretary William Warner and Organizer Cameron Miller of the United Mine Workers.

Nothing definite can be learned as to the subject under discussion, but it is believed it has reference to having the miners represented at the conference to-morrow as there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with Mr. De Armitt's announcement to-day that the conference has no connection with the strike and is merely for the purpose of establishing uniformity. Many of the operators think, with Col. Rend, that the meeting should devise some means to settle the strike as well as to provide for uniformity.

Reports to the miners' officials show everything quiet throughout the district. All plans are being held in abeyance pending the action of the conference.

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—One hundred marching strikers who are operating under the leadership of Bradley, a Coxeyite, tried to seize an Illinois Central freight train at Belleville, Ill., last night. They were driven off by a Sheriff's posse. When the 9:15 fast freight slowed up at Belleville the band of strikers boarded it and declared their intention of riding to the Lenzburg and Marissa mines, where they wished to inaugurate a strike. The crew refused to carry the strikers and halted the train at the station. Sheriff Rhein of Belleville, accompanied by his deputies and the Belleville police force, went to the scene, and the strikers at once abandoned the train. There was no disturbance.

DUQUOIN, Ill., July 27.—About forty of Bradley's men from Belleville arrived here to-day to influence the miners to strike. They were ordered out of town by the City Marshal. All the mines here are working. When the striking miners at Belleville learned of the reception received by their fellows here, they expressed a determination to come here and drive out the working miners. There are about 800 miners in Duquoin. If they persist in working, an equal number of strikers will invade the place from Belleville and other points. Just beyond Duquoin is Carterville, where the miners are still working, and say they will not quit. Old miners, who have watched strike troubles develop before, say that unless the Duquoin, Centerville, and Murphysborough men come to terms, trouble is sure to break out.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., July 27.—Last night a large body of Pana and Moweaqua miners, headed by a drum and fife corps, marched on the Assumption shaft and forced the men who were loading coal for the local trade and threshers to cease work. This morning when the whistle blew not a miner went to work. The farmers are very bitter in their denunciation of the miners, inasmuch as the farming community has contributed to the miners' cause very liberally.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany, N. Y.—William Whitney & Co.; G. Lang representing; 335 Broadway.

Austin, Texas.—John Bremond & Co.; J. Bremond, dry goods and notions, 371 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Baltimore, Md.—Trautman, Hecht & Co.; S. Trautman, millinery; J. R. Reid, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Schloss Brothers & Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Daniel Miller & Co.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens, 64 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Maas & Kemper; A. Kemper, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Blake, Dowell & Helm; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Birmingham, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. J. Montgomery, carpets and upholstery goods.

Boston, Mass.—R. H. White Company; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks and bags, 81 Grand Street; Holland House.

D. R. Emerson & Co.; C. W. Emerson, dress trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.

R. H. White Company; E. J. Singleton, silks and velvets; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bryan, Texas.—C. H. Wyse, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William Hengerer Company; J. McLaren, upholstery goods; G. E. Hengerer representing; 438 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Calvert, Texas.—Parish & Proctor; L. H. Parish, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Garrett & Co.; J. T. Garrett, shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Canton, Ohio.—Werner & Ball; F. B. Werner, white goods, laces, ladies and infants' wear; Continental Hotel.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Denecke & Yetter; C. Denecke, dry goods and notions; F. H. Burch, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Charlotte, N. C.—J. D. Collins Dry Goods Company; J. D. Collins, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Charlottesville, Va.—J. B. & W. H. Wood; J. B. Wood, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chatham, N. Y.—W. Rogowski, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Mills & Gibbs; P. Hardcastle represents; Hotel Metropole.

Field, Marshall, & Co.; H. Kessler, waists; 104 Worth Street.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; M. Ederheimer, woolens; 21 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

A. M. Rothschild & Co.; H. Moritz, clothing; A. M. Chamberlain, hats and caps; J. G. Morton, underwear; Miss M. E. Livingston, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Wyler, Ackerland & Co.; L. Wyler, clothing; E. A. Wyler, woolens; D. Kiefer, tailors' trimmings; 21 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Levy & Stern; S. S. Levy, notions and fancy goods; Holland House.

Danville, Ill.—Straus, Nicht & Co.; D. Ries, dry goods, &c.; S. Straus, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Dawson, Ga.—Hass, Harris, Birm & McLain; W. A. McLain, dry goods; C. M. Harris, notions; Hotel Albert.

Dayton, Ohio.—Legler, Barlow & Co.; T. A. Legler, dry goods and carpets; H. E. Legler, notions; 84 West Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

M. Cohen & Co.; M. Cohen, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Evansville, Ind.—William Hughes; C. A. Hughes, white goods, laces, and notions; 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hartford, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Neal, Goff & Inglis Company; C. R. Neal, carpets; E. F. Goff, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co.; W. L. Ledger, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

The W. H. Post Company; W. H. Post, carpets; Hoffman House.

Jackson, Mich.—Richardson & Knight; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Kansas City, Mo.—G. Bernheimer, Brothers & Co.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; E. A. Marks, notions; C. A. Joseph, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co.; R. S. Jones, white goods and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company; Miss Ella Wagner, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Lancaster, Penn.—Williamson & Foster Company; A. Zercher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. B. Blackstone Company; W. B. Blackstone, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Little Rock, Ark.—Wexner & Cohn; A. C. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Minneapolis, Minn.—S. E. Olson & Co.; O. E. Bixby, dry goods, &c.; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

S. E. Olson & Co.; R. Munzer, furnishing goods.; J. F. Evans, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Palace Clothing Company; D. Simon, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Wyatt & Co.; J. F. McKey, furnishing goods; Holland House.

Nashville, Tenn.—H. Solinsky & Co.; H. Solinsky, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

New Orleans, La.—S. J. Schwartz & Co.; S. J. Schwartz, domestics, silks, and velvets; 43 Leonard Street.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Gimbel Brothers; E. W. Goldman, misses and children's cloaks; Miss McCann, children's cloaks; 53 Franklin Street.

John Wanamaker; C. G. Darnell, umbrellas and hosiery; A. J. Jackson, cloaks and suits; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; T. B. Harder, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Fleisher Brothers; P. Fleisher, clothing; Holland House.

M. H. Frank & Co.; M. H. Frank, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg, Penn.—The Pittsburg Dry Goods Company; F. J. Scott, knit goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Portland, Me.—Eastman Brothers & Bancroft; E. D. Eastman, domestics, dress goods, white goods, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Racine, Wis.—D. D. Alschuler & Co.; D. D. Alschuler, clothing; Stuart House.

Rochester, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company; T. S. Johnston, representing; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, Beir & Gormley; I. Beir, notions; Hotel Albert.

Wile, Brickner & Co.; D. M. Brickner, woolens; Stuart House.

Rochester, Minn.—Leet & Knowlton; B. K. Mumford, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 80 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rock Island, Ill.—Simon & Mosenfelder; L. Simon, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Rome, N. Y.—Barnard & Rathbun; F. M. Barnard, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Sacramento, Cal.—Hale Brothers & Co.; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

Salem, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; E. A. Annable, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Walker Brothers & Fyler Company; J. H. Belfuss, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.

San Francisco, Cal.—Hale Brothers & Co.; Mr. McLeod represents; 43 Leonard Street.

Hale Brothers & Co.; M. Hale, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Hale Brothers & Co.; P. E. Bemer, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A. G. Herrick, clothing; Gilsey House.

Selma, Ala.—Liepold Brothers; J. Liepold, notions and fancy goods; 513 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; S. H. Trask, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace; C. H. White, furniture and draperies; 2 Walker Street.

St. Louis, Mo.—F. A. Steer Furnishing Goods Company; F. A. Steer, furnishing goods; G. G. Powell, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rice, Stix & Co.; C. A. Young, dress goods and silks; 53 Franklin Street.

St. Paul, Minn.—W. H. Elsinger & Co.; W. Harzberg, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Bronner Manufacturing Company; H. Bronner, knit goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Topeka, Kan.—W. M. Crosby & Co.; W. W. Whitney, notions and hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Washington, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Weatherford, Texas.—Baker, Poston & Co.; G. C. Poston, dry goods, clothing, and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wichita, Kan.—Wallenstein & Cohn; H. Wallenstein, notions and cloaks; 300 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Worcester, Mass.—N. L. Liscomb & Co.; A. G. Liscomb, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Baer & Brother; A. Baer, dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Sayonara and Madeleine in Collision.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 27.—The sloop yacht Sayonara, owned by Westerfield brothers of Orient, had a collision last evening with the schooner yacht Madeleine. The sloop lost her mast and bowsprit and wrecked her rigging.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:53	Sun sets	7:20	Moon rises	3:38

High Water—This Day.

| A. M. | | A. M.

FORESTALLED TARIFF LAW

Tobacco and Beer Men Laid In Stocks of Stamps Under Old Rules.

REVENUE RECEIPTS INCREASED

Under Dingley Bill Rebate of Seven and a Half Per Cent. to Brewers Is Abolished and Price of Stamps for Cigarettes Is Doubled.

The rush of the brewers and tobacco men to take advantage of the last few days prior to the enforcement of the new tariff provisions has made a considerable increase in the receipts of the Internal Revenue Collectors for the month of July. Under the old law brewers were allowed a rebate of 7½ per cent. on their beer stamps, but under the new law no rebate is allowed. As a consequence, the brewers of New York bought up every available beer stamp before Friday night, and there is hardly a brewery which did not succeed in getting enough stamps with the rebate to last them from three to four months. Some of the brewers succeeded in laying in a six months' supply.

In the Second and Third Revenue Districts there are not many breweries, but nevertheless at these offices every stamp was sold last Thursday. In the Second District Collector John A. Mason made a requisition for more of the stamps as soon as his supply ran out, but they did not arrive until yesterday, and then the new law was in force and the brewers were in no hurry to buy.

In the third district the stamps went as quickly as in the second, and in the district covering the territory beyond the Harlem River, where there is a regular city of brewers, the rush of brewers overworked the office force.

The tobacco men also played their part in swelling the July figures for internal revenue. Under the old law they paid 50 cents a thousand to have their cigarettes stamped, while under the new law they must pay $1. The tobacco men managed to get all of the cigarettes already made in their factories sealed with the 50-cent stamp.

The figures secured from the first, second, and third revenue districts compared with those for the same month last year show this increase: First district, from July 1 to closing of business last Saturday, $1,172,-711.40; same time last year, $560,685.75. Second district, from July 1 to 23, 1896, $206,943.13; from July 1 to 23, 1897, $261,-094.27. Third district, July 1 to 23, 1896, $506,795.34, and July 1 to 23, 1897, $730,-608.35.

WILL APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

To Fight Decision that Wools Arriving Saturday Are Dutiable.

There was a report yesterday, for which no foundation in fact could be found, that some of the wool which was brought to this port in the three steamships arriving Saturday would be sent back to Europe, if the contention of the Government that it is dutiable under the Dingley law be upheld by the courts. At the Custom House no one knew of any such intention on the part of any importer of wool, nor was any broker found who knew of any such purpose.

The report may have grown out of the fact that certain brokers, who looked ahead and were determined to be on the safe side, arranged to have a large amount of woolen goods that arrived Saturday taken to the Appraisers' Stores, there to await the determination of the question whether they are dutiable under the Wilson law or under the Dingley law. William H. Stiner & Son, 27 William Street, had four lots of high-grade dress woolen goods taken care of in this way, and, acting for other brokers, also had several lots of low-priced, or "shoddy," woolen goods taken to the stores. These goods can be exported at any time within three years and the duty recovered, less 1 per cent.

There is no likelihood that the dress goods will be returned, even if it be finally decided that they came too late to be entered at the Wilson rate, as there is a market for them at the advanced price. But the shoddy goods will of necessity be returned if the prohibitive Dingley rates are levied upon them.

Counting in an entry in one of the books of William H. Stiner & Son, a member of the firm said yesterday: "Here is an entry of a case of cheap, or shoddy, woolen goods, the cost of which was $342. Under the Wilson law the duty would have been $136.80, while under the Dingley law it is $166.38. Obviously, this latter duty is prohibitory, and all of this kind of goods that came in on Saturday's steamers will undoubtedly be returned, in case the Government is sustained in the order to assess them at the new rates."

A statement was published yesterday that Perry & Ryer, brokers in Exchange Place, had paid under protest duties on wool brought on the Umbria to the amount of $100,000. Mr. Ryer said yesterday he had not paid a cent—that his firm had entered as free of duty over 1,000 bales of wool for a Boston firm. This wool came on the Paris and the Umbria. The firm holds that the tariff law that was signed in the afternoon does not apply to any entry made before it became a law. And any attempt to collect duty on these shipments of wool will be contested to the utmost, the question being carried to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

Frederick Butterfield & Co., importers, and others for whom goods came in on the Paris, will also contest the imposition of Dingley rates. Of course, duties will be paid, to prevent forfeiture, but they will be paid under protest, and a legal fight begun for their recovery.

Mr. Ryer said yesterday his information is that importations of wool in the near future will be large.

CROCKERY PRICES ADVANCED.

Earthenware Importers Decide to Meet Higher Tariff.

It was decided yesterday at a meeting of the importers of earthenware of New York to advance the selling price of crockery to meet the increased tariff charges. The meeting was held at the rooms of the Crockery Board of Trade, and this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That an increase in selling prices be immediately made to cover the advance occasioned by the new Tariff bill passed July 24."

The report that importers have brought out enormous stocks in anticipation of the change in tariff was denied, and these figures from the Freight and Shipping Circular, issued by John Edwards & Co., Liverpool, England, were submitted to support the denial: Exports from Jan. 1 to July 15, 1895, 45,700 crates; from Jan. 1 to July 16, 1896, 53,442 crates, and from Jan. 1 to July 16, 1897, 54,725 crates.

The figures show an excess of shipments from Liverpool to the United States for the first six months of this year of but 2½ per cent. over 1896, and a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with 1895.

TARIFF A REVENUE PRODUCER.

Assistant Secretary Howell Expects $185,000,000 in the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, who is in charge of customs matters, said to-day:

"The new Tariff bill is particularly free from ambiguities, which, despite the most careful efforts, are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue producer, and in my opinion will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and I look for at least $220,000,000 during the fiscal year 1899."

Small Receipts at Custom House.

Only $319,632.90 was received on account of imports at the Custom House yesterday. Of this sum but $27,047.80 was on account of withdrawals. Collector Bidwell was occupied throughout the day with protests entered by importers in regard to goods entered on Saturday after the duties under the Wilson law were no longer valid. He expected service of papers in a suit to test the right of the Government to assess duties under the Dingley bill on goods imported on Saturday, but none came. The protests are to be considered by the Board of General Appraisers.

FOR SPECIAL EXCISE AGENTS.

The Three Men Who Stand at the Head of the Candidates Recently Examined.

ALBANY, July 27.—The Examining Board of the State Excise Department has completed its ratings of the candidates for the position of special excise agent in the New York City district who recently tried the competitive examination for fitness. John A. Wilbor of 334 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street received a rating of 48.3 per cent. which, combined with his merit rating of 43.75 per cent., places him at the head of the eligible list.

The next two on the eligible list are Charles P. Sanford of 105 West Eighty-fourth Street and Ferdinand Dryer of 38 Second Avenue. Of the eighteen candidates who tried the examination, but eight received 35 per cent. or more, which is the minimum per cent. under the new civil service law a candidate can receive on either the merit or fitness examination and be eligible for appointment.

There are three vacancies in the number of special agents' positions allotted to the New York City district, and if all three positions are filled the three men at the head of the eligible list will receive the appointments, the man in first place getting the first appointment. Ira G. Dorrin of 247 West Thirteenth Street, who stood highest on the merit examination given by the Civil Service Commission, with a rating of 45 per cent., received a fitness rating of 33.75 per cent.

The Civil Service officials pointed out to-night that the little matter of five-tenths of 1 per cent. seemed to carry the successful ones ahead. In criticising methods of civil service, Mr. Lyman had said that the examinations were too hard upon nervous women. The civil service people say that Mr. Lyman introduced a novel system that would make any woman nervous. He had a young physician present to make physical examinations, who went about feeling the pulses of the candidates.

SMALLPOX IN ALABAMA.

Thirty Cases in Birmingham and One Patient Running at Large to Escape Bullets.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 27.—While mild in its effects thus far, a regular smallpox infection has taken hold of Birmingham, after previous visitations to Carbon Hill, Evergreen, Greenville, Montevallo, and other small Alabama communities. There are thirty cases here, all but one of the victims being negroes. The patients have been removed to a pesthouse on Red Mountain, and compulsory vaccination has been ordered. Free vaccination stations have been established.

The town of Bessemer, near Birmingham, discovered a negro smallpox case in the city prison and sent the man to a hastily constructed pesthouse in the country, supplying a guard and two nurses at the station. Last night this asylum was visited by an armed posse of neighboring residents, who objected to the nearness of the pesthouse. They almost splintered the house with bullets, and so frightened the inmates that they all fled in haste. The smallpox patient has not been seen since.

TO SINK PILES 103 FEET.

Plan for the Foundation of Chicago's New Post Office.

CHICAGO, July 27.—It has been decided by those in charge of the work on the new Post Office that piles will have to be driven 103 feet below the street surface before rock is struck on which to rest them. The site is over a bed of soft mud, and that is what caused the old building to fall in pieces.

In order to preclude the possibility of a similar disaster to the new $4,000,000 structure the piles will be put down to the depth mentioned. As Chicago is built upon a bog, but the square at Adams and Clark Streets is worse than the rest. The architects and engineer of the new building believe, however, that by sinking the piles deep enough a stratum of rock may be reached which will hold the structure securely.

Builders shake their heads at the idea and doubt whether stability can be secured in that manner.

SENOR CASTILLO IN NEW YORK.

Seeks Relief from the Heated Atmosphere of Venezuela Politics.

Juan F. Castillo, a prominent member of the Venezuelan Liberal Party, and at one time a candidate for the Presidency of the republic, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamship Caracas from La Guayra. He has withdrawn from the heated political campaign now being waged in that country and intends to remain in this country a short time for rest.

The Venezuelan elections will take place next Fall, and the fight for the office of Chief Executive bids fair to be one of the most bitter in the history of the country. The Liberal Party has three candidates in the field, Señor Castillo, Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, and Gen. Andrade, brother of the Minister to this country. It is believed that Gen. Andrade will be elected.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA.

Interesting Papers Read Yesterday at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—The Jewish Chautauqua session to-day was highly interesting. Papers were read and discussion held upon the "Jew as a Race—Their Progress and Ascendency in the Commercial World" and as "The People of God."

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Calish of Richmond, Va., spoke upon "The Epic of Joseph." He was followed by Dr. M. H. Harris of New York on "The Maccabean Revolt."

Owing to the illness of Simon Wolf, the special address on patriotism and religion was postponed until to-morrow.

Hardtack, Beans, and Coffee Served.

In spite of the stormy weather a good-sized crowd was present yesterday afternoon and last night at the opening of the three days' encampment and campfire under the auspices of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Brooklyn. Tents were pitched and a huge camp fire was kept burning, at which the veterans cooked the stand-by of the regular army rations, consisting of beans and coffee, which were served in tin dishes. The novelty was hugely enjoyed by the women, who ate the bean soup and hardtack and drank the coffee and pronounced it excellent. Picket duty was performed by the Zouave Guard. They will remain on duty day and night until the close of the affair. The Columbian Guard, composed of seventy-five young girls, gave an exhibition drill.

Summer School for Women.

The Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, has opened a Summer course of instruction and entertainment free to all women. Entertainments will be given every Friday evening, and will include illustrated lectures, monologues, folk-songs, stories, &c. Classes in millinery, fancy work, embroidery, physical culture, singing, and Bible study, under proficient teachers, will be held other evenings. This Summer school is under the direction of the Chaplain, Miss Doherty, and offers unusual facilities for pleasure and profit to all self-supporting women.

Nack-Thorn Indictment Demurrers.

Judge Newburger said yesterday he would probably render his decision on the demurrers to the Nack-Thorn indictment for the murder of William Guldensuppe, to-day. He declined to intimate what the decision would be, but the continued activity of the District Attorney's office and of the local detectives has led the counsel in the case to assume he will dismiss the demurrers, and decide that New York County has full jurisdiction.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

APPOINTMENTS IN RECESS

Some Who Failed of Confirmation and Others Announced by the President.

WORDEN ASSISTANT APPRAISER

Bridgeport Man for New York Office —Moses P. Handy Special Commissioner for the Paris Exposition —Tracewell for Controller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President to-day announced the following recess appointments:

Assistant Appraiser at New York—THOMAS C. WORDEN of Connecticut.

Commissioner General of Immigration—T. V. POWDERLY.

Controller of the Treasury—ROBERT J. TRACEWELL.

Lieutenant in the Navy—HUGH RODMAN.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New Mexico—ALEXANDER L. MORRISON.

Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida—JOSEPH N. STRIPLING.

District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi—MACK A. MONTGOMERY.

Special Commissioner of the United States for the Paris Exposition—MOSES P. HANDY.

All of these nominations, except Handy, Stripling, and Montgomery, had been previously sent to the Senate; Morrison had been confirmed for the Collectorship of New Mexico, but by a mistake in making out the papers his name was stated as Andrew instead of Alexander. Mr. Tracewell's also was not a reappointment, his selection for the office not having been decided on until yesterday.

The special commissionership to which Major Handy has been appointed is a purely temporary and preliminary step, and does not in any way affect the appointment of a permanent Commission or a Commissioner General, for which a bill will undoubtedly pass early in the next session of Congress.

The Deficiency bill, which passed both houses, accepted France's invitation, and authorized the President to appoint a special Commissioner to visit Paris, secure space, and make general arrangements for the American exhibit. An appropriation of $25,000 was made to defray the expenses. The appointment does not require confirmation by the Senate.

Moses P. Handy.

Major Moses P. Handy is a well-known newspaper writer and a native of Virginia. He was born in 1847, served in the Confederate Army, and won a place on the editorial staff of The New York Tribune by his services in Cuba during the Virginius affair. He was chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Chicago Fair.

Thomas C. Worden.

Thomas C. Warden of Bridgeport, Conn., is said to owe his appointment to J. Addison Porter, the President's private secretary. Mr. Worden was a stanch supporter of Mr. Porter when the latter had aspirations for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in Connecticut, and Mr. Porter wished to reward him with the Collectorship of Bridgeport. Congressman Hill, however, objected.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—Fruitland, I. H. Middleton; Guilderland, F. H. Case; Guilderland Centre, Philip Petinger; Rapids, I. B. Down; Royalton, N. E. Davison; Whiteport, A. D. Relyea; Williamsville, C. L. Haupt.

Connecticut.—Ivoryton, L. F. Rose; Union City, B. C. Hall.

THE ECKES POISONING CASE.

Trial of Miss Grace Allen in Indian Territory Attracting Crowds.

CHANDLER, Indian Territory, July 27.—The preliminary trial of Miss Grace Allen, changed with poisoning her rival, Miss Phronia Eckes, and Miss Eckes's mother, is attracting big crowds. Miss Allen, who is a handsome woman about twenty-four years old, is a school teacher in Wilson County, Kansas, and was attending the county normal school. When it closed, July 2, instead of going home, she came to this Territory, as she admits, to see Miss Eckes at the Territorial Normal School at Edmond. Not finding her there she went to the family home, near Baker, where the poisoning followed.

Miss Allen says she learned while in Kansas that W. G. Smith, with whom both the women were in love, was writing to Miss Eckes. She was going to Texas, she asserts, and says that merely out of curiosity she stopped off at Edmond, "just to see what kind of a girl Miss Eckes was."

Miss Phronia Eckes was graduated from the Territorial Normal School at Edmond last June, and was valedictorian of her class. She also won the medal in the Territorial oratorical contest in the same month. W. G. Smith is a former school teacher living near Altoona, Kan. He is twenty-eight years old and quite prominent in that section of the State. Both Smith and Miss Allen's elder sister attended the trial.

INDIANA TO DOCK AT HALIFAX.

Step Necessary on Account of the Condition of the Vessel's Hull.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Long has decided to send the big battleship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned. It is necessary to do this in order to prevent injury to the hull of the ship from corrosion.

The department would have much preferred to send the Indiana to Port Royal, S. C., but the opinion of the best navigators in the Navy Department was that it would be decidedly risky in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock there.

While the naval officers naturally deplore the necessity for thus sending one of our finest battleships to a foreign dock, they say the practice is not new nor uncommon.

FROM THE LAKES TO HAWAII.

48-Ton Schooner Starts from Sheboygan for Honolulu.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., July 27.—The schooner Myrtle Camp started last night on its sail to the Hawaiian Islands, which is expected to occupy three months at least. The Myrtle Camp is of forty-eight tons register, is 67 feet long, breadth 18 feet, and has a depth of nearly 6 feet. Oswald E. Stephens recently bought her for trading purposes among the islands.

Capt. Gunderson will sail the boat through the lakes and out the St. Lawrence to the ocean. Her crew will consist of four men. A number of the factories of this city will send specimens of their manufacture for exhibit at the Hawaiian capital.

Sunday Gunning Decision in Jersey.

NEWARK, July 27.—Justice Fort, in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day reversed the finding of a West Orange Justice of the Peace, who fined Gustave Ochs $20 on complaint of a Game Warden for carrying a gun "in the woods on Sunday," a thing forbidden by the law. Judge Fort held that the boy had a legal right to carry the gun on the errand on which he claimed to have been bound, which was to protect a field of grain belonging to his father from crows. The section under which he was fined was also declared unconstitutional.

Corporate Correspondence School.

ALBANY, July 27.—The New York Correspondence Schools Company, capitalized at $250,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The company will teach by correspondence the principles and theories pertaining to mechanical trades and fine arts, and will publish books, pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and journals pertaining to the same. The principal office of the company is in New York, and the Directors are Fred W. Ewald of Scranton, Penn.; Alexander H. Mathesius, and William Frank Simonds of Brooklyn.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BOOM.

Alabama Companies Reaching Out for Coal Trade—Other New Enterprises.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 27.—The Southern Railway Company has purchased steamers and barges from Pittsburg parties, and the fleet is now on its way to Greenville, Miss., where the railway company has already built big coal docks and tipples. On Aug. 1 the Walker County (Ala.) coal companies, which have contracts with the railway giving special rates, will commence sending coal to Greenville, where it will be loaded on the barges and taken down the river, competing with Pittsburg coal for the sugar plantation trade, a business of over 500,000 tons annually. The enterprise was mapped out early this Spring, and will assume large proportions with the ample capital that is at its back.

To-day the Sloss Iron and Steel Company blew in another furnace at Birmingham, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company blew in an idle furnace at Bessemer. The new steel mill is in daily operation, and $80,000 is being expended in local street railway improvements.

Ohio Rolling Mill Resumes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 27.—The Hayden Rolling Mill will resume operations to-morrow morning after several months' idleness. A force of fifty men will be put to work to begin with. The mill is run in connection with one of the largest saddlery hardware plants in the country. The company has signed the association scale, subject to the final decision of the scale question, which is to be considered next Monday.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

His Party Leaves Washington To-day for Lake Champlain.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Presidential party will leave here to-morrow for a vacation on the shores of Lake Champlain. Mr. McKinley desires to obtain, as far as possible, a complete rest from official duties during his absence, and for this reason it is probable that few appointments will be made in that time. It is said at the White House that all papers sent to the President at his Summer home will be mailed to Washington without being opened. It is the intention that all papers intended for him shall go through the channel they have heretofore followed. The President, it is said, will look over no papers while he is away, and whatever appointments are made will be announced here. Benjamin F. Montgomery, one of the executive clerks, will have charge of affairs at the White House during Mr. McKinley's absence.

THE WHITE HOUSE POLICEMEN.

Same Number Now as in President Cleveland's Time.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Immediately after the inauguration of President McKinley, paragraphs were published here and elsewhere announcing that there had been a large and prompt reduction in the force of policemen detailed for service at the White House, and comment was made in connection with that announcement upon the removal of the sentry boxes put up to protect the officers in inclement weather. To-day it is announced that there are now on duty at the White House twenty-three policemen, and it is explained that this is the number that was employed during the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

The force was increased during the presence in Washington of the Coxey Army, and since that time two of the men have been detailed to clerical labor, leaving nineteen men and two sergeants on duty.

As the absence of the President will call for less careful scrutiny of idle visitors, Major Moore, Chief of Police, has asked that eight men be detached after Aug. 1, and remain detached until they shall be needed again.

DECLINES TO FURNISH ARMOR.

Union Iron Works Replies to Secretary Long's Proposals.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The armor-producing companies having declined to furnish the Navy Department the armor needed for the three battleships now building at the price of $300 per ton fixed by Congress, Secretary Long has taken the second step in the line marked out by Congress, and has called upon the shipbuilding companies to submit propositions for procuring and fitting the armor. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco have already responded, declining the department's invitation.

There is little doubt that the others will make a like answer, although there is a small chance that some of the shipbuilders may combine to secure the control of one of the plants, which the armor makers profess their readiness to sell, and turn out the armor they need for the ships in their hands. If, however, as is expected, all of the shipbuilders' replies are unfavorable, Secretary Long will proceed one step further, and appoint a board of officers to carry out the direction of Congress by framing a plan for the establishment of a Government armor plant.

GEN. WOODFORD SAILS TO-DAY.

His Party Will Comprise Ten Persons —Who They Are.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, will sail to-day on the Paris. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughters, his niece, Mary Claflin Eames, and his nephew, Stewart Woodford Capen, who will constitute his immediate party. There will also be his Secretary, John R. MacArthur, wife, and son; Lieut. George L. Dyer, U. S. N., naval attaché at Madrid, and Capt. T. H. Bliss of the army, as military attaché. In speaking of his trip and future movements, Gen. Woodford said:

"Lieut. Dyer and Capt. Bliss have been selected by the Government because of their special familiarity with French and Spanish. My own secretary, Mr. MacArthur, speaks the French, German, and Italian languages, and has a very fair acquaintance with Spanish. After a week each in London and Paris, we will go to San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, where the Queen Regent of Spain holds her Summer Court. My predecessor, Hannis Taylor of Alabama, has very generously consented to remain at the Spanish Court until my arrival, when he will present his letters of recall and I shall deliver my letters of credence."

Sale by R. V. Harnett & Co.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange 300 shares of the capital stock of the United States School Furniture Company, par value $100 each, and agreement to hold 450 shares of this company in trust, $5; claim against Frederick A. Holbrook, assignee of A. H. Andrews & Co., for $16,979.82, which has been allowed at that figure by the assignee, and upon which the assignee has paid the sum of $7,590.61, leaving a balance due of $9,389.21, $5; claim against Osgood Smith, assignee of the Empire Metal Working Company for $150, which has been allowed by assignee, but upon which nothing has been paid, $5.

Stephen Ville Found Dead.

J. E. McAlpin, who has charge of the Cedar Grove Cemetery, in Flushing, found the dead body of Stephen Ville, aged sixty, of Long Island City, lying on the grass yesterday afternoon. Ville's sons identified the body, but could give no reason for the death.

Truckman Kelly Killed.

William Kelly, a Brooklyn truckman, was killed at Coney Island yesterday afternoon by one of his own trucks, when he accidentally fell. Kelly lived at 225 Navy Street, and was considered to be in good circumstances.

Gustave Mannerly Missing.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 27.—Gustave Mannerly has not been home for two weeks. He was sent to Brooklyn by C. B. Gruett, but did not come back. The New York and Brooklyn police have been asked to look for him.

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

JACOB WORTH'S SHORT VISIT

Does Not Know of Attempts Being Made to Produce Harmony Between Him and Platt.

POLITICIANS BESIEGED HIM

Says that He Has Denied and Disproved All Attacks that Have Been Made on Him—Willis Makes Some Remarks.

County Clerk Jacob Worth arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from his Summer home in Saratoga, and will return there this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

His office during the morning was besieged by politicians, including most of the ward leaders of the Republican organization. He was asked what he had to say concerning the existing relations between himself and Platt.

"Nothing whatever," was his reply. "I have denied and disproved all that has been alleged by The Sun during the past week, and I do not see that there is anything more for me to say."

"Is it true?" was asked, "that efforts are being made to bring you and Senator Platt together?"

"That," said he, "is something I know nothing about." Mr. Worth absolutely would not discuss anything pertaining to Low's candidacy or the chances of any other man for the Mayoralty. After leaving his office at 1 o'clock he went into Controller Palmer's office with Senator Wieman and Alderman Haubert and a conference lasting two hours was held. Sheriff Buttling said last night that Worth was secure in the fidelity of his ward leaders, and that the talk of defection on the part of his old-time friends was nonsense.

Commissioner Willis was complaining yesterday that his position toward the Mayoralty was greatly misrepresented. "It is not necessary to make a deal with Senator Platt," said he. "All of my friends are opposed to Mr. Platt. I favored the nomination of Seth Low four months ago."

MILHOLLAND MEN FOR LOW.

Citizens' Union Sanguine—Forty Thousand Men Have Signed the Petitions for His Nomination.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street. Only twelve of the members were present, and only routine business was transacted. After the meeting, Secretary Clark announced that the signatures to the Seth Low petitions have now reached 40,000, and that of this number 12,000 have been obtained during the past week. The open-air meetings, he said, have proved so successful that they will be continued until the end of the campaign.

Edward Schott, Chairman of the organization of the Twentieth Assembly District, said that Tammany dissensions are helping the Citizens' Union, and that the organization of Milholland Republicans has joined the union in a body.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District, according to D. J. Kelt, the Chairman, there is the greatest activity. At a meeting of the Campaign Committee, with an attendance of thirty-five, on Monday night, which extended well into Tuesday morning, the Captain of each of the twenty-one election districts pledged himself personally to bring in at least sixteen Low ballots every week. It was also resolved to organize a campaign sub-committee in each election district, and report at next Monday's meeting the selection of a place of meeting for it.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Conferences of Republicans and Silver Men in Progress at the State Capital.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 27.—A Republican State Executive Committee is being evolved at the Neil House to-night. Members of the State Central Committee called together by Chairman Harry M. Daugherty for a meeting to-morrow are busy discussing feasible selections, locality being always kept in view, and it is probable that the function of to-morrow will be merely a series of formal announcements. It is settled that Judge George K. Nash, the compromise selection, but a strong Hanna man, will be tendered the position of Chairman; that John R. Malloy, another Hanna lieutenant, will be given the position of Secretary, and that Col. T. R. Fletcher, a third Hannaite, will have charge of the speakers' bureau, with a Chicago experience to recommend him.

Among those who attended to-day's informal conference here at Chairman Daugherty's office, National Secretary Charles Dick, Clerk A. C. Caine of the Senate, ex-Secretary of State S. M. Taylor, and L. L. Marble of Van Wert. It was the purpose of the Bushnell men to name the Chairman, but the result at the Toledo State Convention disclosed that Mr. Kurtz, the Bushnell selection, had but two of the twenty-one members of the Central Committee. Senator Hanna was expected to attend the meeting, but telegraphed to-day that he could not get here. As Gov. Bushnell is ill at Springfield, the committee will have to struggle through the formalities without the presence of either of the principal leaders.

A. J. Towne, ex-Congressman from Minnesota; Judge J. J. Harper of Washington Court House; Col. J. C. Roberts, manager of the Springfield Silver camp meeting, and others representing the so-called Silver Republicans, were in conference with Democratic State Chairman McConville to-night to determine the relations which exist between Silver Democrats and Silver Republicans. The Silver Republicans were three times in open convention refused representation on the State ticket, and they now want to be represented on the Executive Committee.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS MEET.

State Convention Will Nominate Two Candidates and Adopt a Platform in Baltimore To-day.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The Democratic State Convention will meet at Ford's Opera House to-morrow at noon to nominate candidates for Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. A new State Central Committee will be chosen, and its Chairman will be designated by the Chairman of the convention.

It has been decided that the monetary question must be ignored or "straddled" in the platform. If the leaders can control the convention as they wish, there will be a noticeable absence of any reference to the great bone of contention of last Fall.

Should the silver element in the convention not be satisfied with this a concession may be granted so far as to declare for a currency based upon gold and silver at some ratio to be determined, after the results of the conferences upon the subject now being held in various parts of the world are known.

The only candidates for the Controllership nomination at present talked of are County Treasurer George A. Deakyne of Caroline and ex-State's Attorney John R. Pattison of Dorchester. J. Frank Ford of St. Mary's is the only candidate so far announced for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He will probably be renominated without opposition.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS CHOSEN.

Controller Fitch Names Men to Examine Accounts of Boroughs.

Under the act of the Legislature authorizing him to examine the accounts of the boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, Controller Fitch yesterday appointed thirteen expert accountants and assigned them to the different sections. Each will receive $25 a day for his services. Two more accountants at $25, a number of assistants at $10, and clerks at $5 a day will be appointed before the end of the work.

The accountants appointed are: For service in Brooklyn—C. W. Haskins, Daniel C. Tate, Edward J. Connell, Arthur E. Teele, and Walter H. Holt; in Queens—John M. Mooney, Duncan MacInnes, Orlando E. Shipman, Arnold Davidson, and James Yalden, and in Richmond—James M. McNamara, John P. Madden, and Thomas P. Ryan.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS WEST.

Ex-Gov. Campbell Says They Are Strong in Character, but Weak in Votes.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio is on a visit to the city. He said last night that his frequent visits and long stays in New York had created the impression that he is going to move East to live.

"That is not the case," he said. "I am too closely attached to Ohio by affection and business interests to leave it. My wife is staying at Bridgehampton, L. I., and I am making this city my headquarters so as to be as near her as possible."

When asked about the political situation in Ohio, he said that there has been no change there for some time.

"The National Democrats are very strong, especially in the character of the men who are at the head of the party and leaders in its councils, but I do not perceive that they have made any decided inroads in the old party. When put to a test, I believe the great bulk of the Democrats will vote the old ticket. I think this is the case all through the West. The National Democrats are strong in character and ability, but they lack votes."

GEN. COLLIS'S FRIENDS DINE.

No Political Significance to the Dinner, It Was Said.

Commissioner Collis of the Public Works Department gave a dinner last night at the Claremont Hotel to a number of his political friends. Among those present were Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, Postmaster and Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Republican County Committee Van Cott, Silas S. Croft, Candidate for Surveyor of the Port; George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port; John C. Graham, William Henkel, Excise Commissioner Hilliard, District Attorney Olcott, Assemblyman Austin, Martin Healey, and John Reisenweber.

It was said there was no political significance to the dinner, and that it was merely a quiet friendly meeting of Gen. Collis's associates in politics.

Democratic Union at Work.

The Democratic Union of Greater New York held a meeting last night at 617 Fifth Avenue. Fifty-three new names were added to the Executive Committee. An address from this committee was read and approved. In it the Republicans were charged with having obtained control of the city in 1894 upon false pretenses, and with having given the city an extravagant administration. Resolutions were passed expressive of regret at the death of Lewis May, an officer of the Union, and the great loss sustained by the city through that sad event.

Want to Nominate Strong.

The Robert J. Wright Republican Club, at 2,209 Second Avenue, adopted resolutions last night urging the nomination of Mayor William L. Strong for Mayor of Greater New York. The resolutions set forth that the many works of reform begun by Mr. Strong should be continued in the interest of good government, and all friends of reform are called upon to press the nomination upon the Mayor so that he will put aside his decision to retire from public life.

The Meeting Was Held.

Henry Ling Taylor, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee of the Seventeenth Assembly District, writes contradicting the statement in Monday's Sun that the meeting announced by the Union for Thursday last at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, did not take place. Mr. Taylor says that the meeting was held as announced, and that 300 persons were in attendance.

ALDERMEN AS WHEELMEN.

Considering the Formation of an Exclusive Cycling Club.

"The Aldermen Cyclers of New York," or some similar title, may be the name of an exclusive club the Aldermen are considering organizing among themselves. With the discussions incidental to the new ordinance defining the rules of the road before them at nearly all their recent sessions, the thoughts of those who are wheelmen, and there are more than a dozen, have naturally turned to the pleasures of wheeling over the city's asphalted pavements, and the fine roads in the outskirts, side by side, fraternally debating city politics and other abstruse problems. Incidentally they might observe the workings of the new rules of the road and see that the drivers of horses and manipulators of motors were not unnecessarily arrogant.

Alderman Noonan, who is an ardent wheelman, and is often seen riding with his wife, and Alderman Ware, one of the stanchest friends cyclists have in the board, have considered the matter, and after conferring with other cycling Aldermen have about decided to form a cycle club, with the qualifications of membership including a seat in the Board of Aldermen. Their plans have been favorably received by other Aldermen, and Mr. Ware believes the club will be organized within a short time.

Some of the Aldermen who are wheelmen are Benjamin Hall, John J. Murphy, Henry L. School, Collin H. Woodward, John J. O'Brien, Jeremiah Kennefick, Andrew A. Noonan, and Frederick A. Ware.

MR. NOBLETT'S LOSING VENTURE.

He Advances More Money to Pay "Captain Cook" Company.

With the exception of the chorus members of the ill-fated "Captain Cook" opera company, the principals, ballet, chorus, and stage hands were satisfied yesterday by receiving part of the week's salary due them. The principals received two-thirds and the minor members of the company one-third of their salaries.

Ten chorus girls who refused to accept the terms of settlement said that they would put their cases in the hands of the Working Women's Protective Union and sue the managers. It is expected that they will be paid in full, as the managers do not desire further unpleasantness in the matter.

E. Arden Noblett, the backer of the show, was seen at his office, 20 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon, and said that he had given to the business manager and his attorney $3,000 to go toward the settlement of the salaries of the chorus girls, coryphees, and ballet dancers. This would settle all claims in full, he said, up to last Saturday night, and perhaps for part of this week, though he was not sure what notice had been given or arrangements made on the termination of the performances last Saturday night.

Mr. Noblett said that the venture had cost him $9,000, whereas when he went into it he only agreed to put up $3,000. After that sum had been paid a further demand was made on him for $3,000 more. He put it up for the sake of saving that which he put in first. And now he had to put up another installment to pay the overdue wages of the performers.

A Curious Anomaly

SOME people are very particular about the fit and quality of their outer clothing, and willingly pay a high price for it, but are careless about what they put next their skin. This seems especially surprising in view of the fact that health so largely depends on hygienic underwear.

Registered Trade Mark.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh underwear gives the right sort of protection and stimulus to the skin in summer and winter, absorbing the perspiration and dissipating it rapidly. Sold at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St., N. Y.

THE TAX FOR TRAVELERS

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury on the Personal Baggage Provision.

IT WILL BE TESTED IN COURT

Less Confusion and Litigation Expected by Treasury Officials than Under the McKinley Law—Only Two Typographical Errors Thus Far Discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell had his attention directed to-day to the talk in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning with Deputy Collector Phelps upon the interpretation likely to be placed upon the clause of the new tariff law regarding the imposition of duty on imported personal effects exceeding $100 in value. While Mr. Howell hesitated to assert an opinion before a case came up for decision, it was his belief that it would be held that persons bringing in property in excess of that value, whether purchased or presented, would be assessed the duty on that property in excess of $100 in each case.

"The intent of Congress," he suggested, "will govern the Court."

When he was asked whether

Wanamaker's

THE SUN IS SMILING

Its effulgence may be hidden for a time by lowering clouds, but your wants and our store-keeping go right on without interruption. Great lots of seasonable merchandise here at prices far below normal. You can count the economy as you buy.

We cannot remember a time when prices were more favorable to consumers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS Just nine items singled out from this unequaled stock. Recently reduced in the face of the almost certainty of makers' advancing prices. Always need for these staple stuffs, and present prices are so very low that prudent women will buy for future as well as present needs. A profitable investment, surely. A safe place to buy Black Dress Goods—trash is rigidly excluded.

50c All-wool Figured Canvas, 25c
75c Plain Etamine, 50c
75c Figured Mohair Sicilian, 42 in., 37 1-2c
$1 Figured Mohair Sicilian, 48 in., 45c.
$1 Mohair Figured Grenadine, 37 1-2c
$1.25 Fancy striped Etamine, 75c
$1.25 Mohair Figured Grenadine, 50c
$1.25 Fancy striped Grenadine, 75c
$2 Mohair Figured Armure, $1.

Fourth avenue

WOMEN'S MACKINTOSHES Good news of these—especially interesting as they have recently been in greater demand than parasols. Two styles, at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5.

One style, of diagonal cloth, fancy plaid linings; the other of tan and gray covert cloths, self lined. Both have full circular double capes, and inlaid velvet collars.

SHOE NEWS No dearth of news concerning Shoes—the half of it is never told. To-day's story is profitable reading.

TWENTY-FOUR LINES of high and low Shoes, with spring heels, are

A HALF CHEAPER

than yesterday. Sizes range from 8 1-2, children's, to 6, women's.

To-day, 63c to $1.50, reduced from $1.25 to $3. Colors range from light tans to dark browns. Every pair of Shoes in the lot is worthy of your strictest confidence.

A dozen sorts of Men's House Shoes and Slippers that were $2 to $3, are now $1.50. The top-notch of shoemaking.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S MACKINTOSHES More than normal use for them recently, and there may be in the days to come. Prices start at $4.50. A nobby and thoroughly satisfactory coat at this price—not matched in Gotham. Others up to $25. Wanamaker's is the one best place to buy a Mackintosh.

Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

KESTREL STILL ON THE WAYS.

The Tide Was Not High Enough to Launch Mr. Mills's New Yacht.

The new sloop yacht Kestrel, which has been built by F. Wood at City Island for J. B. Mills, was to have been launched yesterday, and several friends of the owner journeyed to City Island to witness the boat take its first plunge into the water. Unfortunately a strong wind had blown against the water all day, and as a result the tide did not serve high enough to get the boat off. The friends of Mr. Mills who were present to witness the launching examined the boat carefully while she stood on the ways, and then went home. The yacht will be launched as soon as a tide serves high enough to get her off with safety.

The Kestrel is to race against the Syce and Vencedor in the fifty-one-foot class, and Mr. Mills had hoped to sail her for the first time in the special regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club, which is to be sailed to-day. She was designed by W. Fife, Jr., who designed Mr. Mills's former boat, the Infanta. Her dimensions are 65 feet over all, 43.6 feet on the water line, 12.2 feet beam, and 9 feet draught. Her racing length is 49.20, while the Syce's is 50.86, and the Vencedor's 48.37. The Kestrel is built of mahogany, and has a bulb-shaped fin which is flat on the bottom and is 16 feet in length along the bottom. She has not as much overhang as the Syce and is not so much of a canoe, her hull being carried to a greater depth. The interior arrangements are very complete, but everything has been saved that will tend to burden her when racing. Mr. Mills intends to race his boat for all she is worth, and will start on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club next Monday morning.

YACHT RACE AT NEWPORT.

Exciting Contest Between Thirty-footers—Vaquero III. Wins.

NEWPORT, July 27.—The race between the thirty-footers to-day was most exciting, the winning boat, Vaquero III., being only 27 seconds ahead of the Esperanza. The wind was strong from the east and the Brig Ledge course of seventeen miles was chosen and the start made at 3:10. The Vaquero was the first across the line, and held the lead until the finish, although at one time the Esperanza was close upon her heels.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., sailed in the Veda with her husband, but they were so far behind the fleet after rounding the stake that they dropped out of the race. To-morrow the yachts race for a cup. Summary of to-day's race:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:22:30	2:12:30
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle	5:22:57	2:12:57
Dorothy 2d, H. P. Whitney	5:26:05	2:16:05
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:27:20	2:17:20
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5:27:42	2:17:42
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Did not finish.	

STEAM YACHT ALGA SOLD.

Bought by Clarence Busch, State Printer of Pennsylvania.

The steam yacht Alga, formerly the Veto, and belonging to the estate of the late George Law, was sold at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange. The bidding started at $2,500, and gradually rose to $12,875, at which figure the yacht was sold to Clarence Busch. The Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. represented Mr. Busch, who is the State Printer at Harrisburg, Penn.

The Alga is now at New London, but will be taken to Morris Heights in a few days and be fitted out. She was built in 1890 by Samuel Pine, at Greenpoint, and her dimensions are 112 feet over all, 100 feet on the water line, 17.6 feet beam, and 5 feet draught.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 27.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Sloop Phillas, New York Yacht Club; sloop Sylva, owned by Mr. Metcalf.

The departures were: Sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Viking, owned by H. C. Hutchings; steamer Intrepid, owned by L. Phenix; schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O. Iselin; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; steamer Conquerer, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

Special Regatta at Stamford.

The Stamford Yacht Club will have a special regatta to-day for yachts of the 51, 30, and 20 foot classes. The yachts will be started at noon, and sail over triangular courses off Stamford. The prizes will be silver cups. Following are the entries: Fifty-one Foot Class—Gossoon, P. T. Dodge; Uvira, Clifford Brokaw; Choctaw, J. Montgomery Strong. Thirty-Foot Class, Special—Raccoon, Newbury D. Lawton; Musme, J. M. Macdonough; Carolina, Pembroke Jones. Twenty-Foot Class—Vagary, Barclay Ward; Shark, Rouse & Hoyt.

LARNED DEFEATS MAHONY.

Crack British Player Beaten by the American at the Longwood Tennis Tournament.

BOSTON, July 27.—One of the most interesting international tennis matches ever seen on this side of the water was played this afternoon in the tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club, and resulted in a victory for the American expert over his British opponent after four brilliant sets had been played. William H. Larned of Summit, N. J., on whom, it is said, rest the hopes of this country in retaining the United States championship at Newport next month, is the young man who proved too much for the ex-English champion, Harry S. Mahony, and justified, by his brilliant work, the confidence which is now reposed in him.

The match was looked upon as the most important of the week, and when the men came into the courts shortly after 3 o'clock a large crowd completely encircled the grass court, ready to applaud the brilliant, dashing plays which, from the style of the two players, were sure to come. The weather conditions exactly suited the British player, who dreads the heat of the American Summer. A stiff northeast breeze was blowing over the court and the sky was somewhat overcast.

Play started promptly with Larned serving, and an out, a pass, a net, and another pass gave him the game in short order. Mahony took the next game through errors by Larned, and followed it up with four more games in succession, making the score 5—1. Then Larned took a brace and put four games to his credit, making it five all. Here, however, Larned fell off badly in his play, driving into the net or out of court, so that Mahony had no trouble in taking the set 7—5.

Larned took the first game in the second set, but the next went to Mahony, and it was nip and tuck until it was two games all. Then Larned started off at a terrific pace, passing Mahony repeatedly and placing the balls well out of reach with a speed that was simply marvelous. He gave Mahony but one more game in this set, and then rounded it off in fine style, 6—3.

Larned started the third set with the idea of doing up the British player in short order, and he accomplished his task much easier than was anticipated. Mahony was absolutely unable to return his lightning-like drives, and, while fighting manfully against the matchless tennis of the American, was at last forced to give it up, and the third set went to the Summit man, 6—2.

The fourth set was a farce, and the American rounded out the set and match with half a dozen brilliant strokes, the score being 6—0.

The other matches of the day were interesting. Nesbitt, the young Englishman, easily disposed of Beals Wright, the Harvard interscholastic champion, while Dr. Eaves, the third foreigner, had another loaf with Edwards of Boston. Fincke of Utica, the Yale interscholastic champion, was bested by Forbes, a Longwood man, and Paret defeated N. Wilson of Washington.

Good progress was made in the Eastern championship doubles, the English pair, Mahony and Nesbitt, winning their match in four sets.

Summary:

Open Singles.—Second round—H. A. Nesbit defeated Beals Wright, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5; W. V. Eaves defeated Y. Edwards, 6—4, 6—2, 6—8, W. A. Larned defeated H. S. Mahony, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated M. D. Whitman, 6—4, 6—2, 6—8, 9—11, 6—4; J. D. Forbes defeated R. Ficke, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0; J. P. Paret defeated N. T. Wilson, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; C. R. Budlong defeated R. Hooker, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; C. P. Dodge defeated T. P. Goodbody, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Eastern Championship Doubles.—First round—Ward and Davis defeated Hooker and Dodge, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; Wrenn and Whitman defeated Hitchcock and Bishop, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0; Budlong and Williston defeated Forbes and McKittrick, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Second round—Mahony and Nesbit defeated Hackett and Beach, 6—1, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Americans Behind at Cricket.

LONDON, July 27.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven representing Kent, which was begun at Maidstone yesterday, but which was interrupted by rain after the home team had scored 314 runs for five wickets down, was continued to-day, when they completed their first innings, with a total of 454 runs.

At the close of play to-day, the Philadelphians had 157 runs for six wickets down to their credit.

Cricket Match with Canada Off.

TORONTO, July 27.—For the first time in a dozen years there will be no international cricket match between the United States and Canada this year. So many of the crack American players are in England with the Philadelphia eleven that it will be impossible to put a representative team in the field, and the fixture has been declared off. It is likely that in September a Philadelphia eleven will visit Canada and play in Toronto and Hamilton.

Kerkau Wants Another Chance.

Hugo Kerkau, the champion billiard player of Germany, is not satisfied with the showing he made in his recent billiard match with Edward McLaughlin of Philadelphia, and has written to Maurice Daly asking him to arrange another meeting, if possible. A match will probably be arranged

NEW RULES OF THE ROAD

Board of Aldermen Pass Ordinances Regulating Traffic on the City Streets.

APPROVED BY ACTING MAYOR

Wheelmen Pleased with New Measures — Bicycles and Tricycles Classed with Other Vehicles—Rate of Travel Fixed—No Riding on Sidewalks.

By an almost unanimous vote yesterday, the Board of Aldermen passed ordinances defining the rules of the road. Acting Mayor Jeroloman expressed his approval of the measure and practically gave assurance that he will sign the ordinances within a day or two. When his signature has been added, what prominent wheelmen believe to be one of the most satisfactory codes of regulations governing the use of city streets in the country will go into effect.

Since the road rules, as the new ordinances may be called, were last introduced before the Aldermen several alterations have been made and certain sections omitted. The provision that pedestrians, when crossing highways at the intersection of streets, should have the right of way over horsemen or vehicles has been discarded on account of a doubt as to its constitutionality. The saving clause permitting bicycles equipped with brakes to coast below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has been stricken out, and coasting is forbidden in that district. Riding on sidewalks when the roadway is impassable—a concession long agitated—is not to be allowed.

The ordinances in full follow:

Article I.—Right of Way.

Section 1. On all the public streets or highways of this city all vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over any vehicle going in an easterly or westerly direction.

Sec. 2. The ambulances belonging to the Department of Public Charities and Correction and incorporated hospitals of the City of New York shall have the right of way in the streets of said city, as against all persons, vehicles, or animals, when conveying any patient or injured person to any hospital in the city, or when proceeding to the scene of any accident by which any person or persons have been injured.

The vehicles belonging to the Fire and Police Departments of the City of New York shall have like right of way, and the same shall extend to the men in the employ of the above departments when on duty; and any person refusing to yield the right of way, where it is possible, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished pursuant to the provisions of Section 85 of the New York City Consolidation act, and the Commissioners of Police are hereby required to enforce rigidly the provisions of the ordinance.

Physicians having a police permit, as hereinafter provided for, shall also have a like right of way in the streets, and shall be allowed to cross processions as soon as possible when answering calls for their service. The Chief of Police is hereby empowered to issue, upon application therefor, a proper permit to any duly registered physician, and this permit shall not be transferable.

Article II.—Overtaking Vehicles.

Sec. 1. Any vehicle overtaking another shall pass on the left side of the overtaken vehicle.

Sec. 2. When requested to do so, the driver or person having charge of any vehicle travelling on any street or highway of this city shall, as soon as practicable, turn to the right, so as to allow any overtaking vehicle free passage on his left.

Sec. 3. Above Fifty-ninth Street, no vehicle, upon passing another, when both are in motion, shall go in front of the vehicle passed until they are fifteen feet apart.

Article III.—Turning.

Sec. 1. Before turning the corner of any public street or highway of this city, the driver or person having charge of any vehicle shall give a signal by raising the hand or whip, which can be plainly seen from behind and from the side toward which the turn is to be made, and which shall plainly indicate the direction of said turn.

Sec. 2. In turning corners to the right, vehicles shall keep to the right of the centre of the street. In turning corners to the left, they shall pass to the right of the centre of the intersection of the two streets.

Article IV.—Starting and Stopping.

Sec. 1. Unless in an emergency or to allow another vehicle, equestrian, or pedestrian to cross its path, no vehicle or equestrian shall stop in any public street or highway of this city, except near the curb thereof, and before so doing the rider or driver, or person having charge of said vehicle, shall give a signal that can be plainly seen from the rear, by raising his hand or whip. At the option of the driver, rider, or person having charge of such vehicle, an audible signal may be given indicating an intention to stop.

Sec. 2. No vehicle shall turn, nor start and turn, from the curb until the rider, driver, or person having charge thereof shall have given a signal to be plainly seen from the rear and from the side toward which the turn is to be made, which signal shall be made by raising the hand or whip. At the option of the driver, rider, or person having charge of such vehicle, an audible signal may be given indicating an intention to turn.

Article V.—Bells, Lights, &c.

Sec. 1. Every bicycle, velocipede, motor wagon, or such vehicle of propulsion shall be required to carry an alarm bell or gong not less than one and one-half inches nor more than three inches in diameter, and such bell or gong shall be sounded when turning corners, when passing another vehicle or an equestrian from behind, and to give timely warning to avoid contact with pedestrians, equestrians, or vehicles. No bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede shall be propelled at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, and such vehicle shall keep to the right of the centre of the roadway, except within one hundred feet of the turning or starting point. No more than two of such vehicles shall be ridden abreast within the limits of the City of New York.

Sec. 2. No person using a vehicle described in the foregoing section shall coast on any of the streets or avenues of this city lying south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The term coasting is hereby defined to mean proceeding by inertia or momentum with the feet off the pedals.

Sec. 3. Each and every vehicle using the public streets or highways of this city shall show, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, a light or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front and each side; such light or lights to be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 200 feet; said light or lights shall show white in front, but may be colored on the sides.

Article VI.—Age of Drivers.

The driver or persons having charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals, or propelled by any human or mechanical power, and used for the purpose of business, shall not be less than sixteen years of age. It being understood that this section does not in any way affect age limits and other conditions specified by already existing ordinances relating to drivers of licensed vehicles.

Article VII.—Business Vehicles.

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon, public cart, or any other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying freight or merchandise, or for any other purpose than that of carrying passengers, whether it be loaded or unloaded, to be driven through any of the streets or avenues of the City of New York at a greater speed than at the rate of five miles an hour.

It shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon, or other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers (and their personal luggage) to be driven through any of the streets or avenues of the City of New York at a greater speed than at the rate of eight miles an hour.

It shall not be lawful for any vehicle to be driven or propelled around a corner of any of the streets or avenues of said city traveling at a faster gait than at the rate of three miles an hour, and all and every such carts, and all other vehicles when passing through or along any of the streets or avenues of said city shall, when in motion, be kept on the right of the centre of the road at all times, except within one hundred feet of the stopping or starting point.

And it shall be unlawful for any such public cart, carriage, or any other vehicle, or horse or horses attached thereto to be driven foul of or against any person, vehicle, or other thing whatever, in any of the streets or avenues of said city.

Sec. 2. Except when going or coming directly from or to their places of departure or destination on the Western Boulevard, and except when actually passing another vehicle or obstacle, all trucks, express wagons, vans, and business vehicles of all sorts shall keep in single line upon their extreme right of the said Western Boulevard at all points between Fifty-ninth Street and Manhattan Street.

Sec. 3. Except when going or coming directly from or to their place of departure or destination on said boulevard, and except when actually passing an obstacle on the roadway, all bicycles and passenger vehicles shall use only those portions of the said Western Boulevard between Fifty-ninth Street and Manhattan Street not set apart in Section 2 hereof for the use of the vehicles therein mentioned; and all bicycles and passenger vehicles shall keep to the right of those portions of said boulevard by this section allotted for their use.

Sec. 4. Any person riding a bicycle in the City of New York shall not be allowed to carry or transport thereon any child under the age of five years.

Article VIII.—Riding on Sidewalks.

No person shall drive or back or lead any horse or cart or other wheeled carriage on the foot path or sidewalk of any street, nor shall it be lawful for any vehicle propelled by hand or foot power to be ridden or driven upon the sidewalk of any street or avenue which has been flagged, curbed, guttered, and paved.

Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent users of bicycles or tricycles from pushing such vehicles along sidewalks when not riding upon said vehicles, but they must in all such cases proceed in single file.

Articles IX and X.

For the purposes of this ordinance, Park Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth Streets and between Fifty-sixth and Ninety-sixth Streets and the Western Boulevard, between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan Streets, are each hereby declared to have but one roadway.

The word vehicle, wherever used in these ordinances, shall be held to include public carts, wagons, coaches, cabs, wheeled carriages, motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and other such vehicles of propulsion.

Article XI.—Repealing Clause.

Section 1. These ordinances shall take effect immediately, and any person violating these ordinances, or any provision thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10 for each offense.

Sec. 2. Sections 200, 370, 371, 374, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 443, and 455 of the Revised Ordinances of 1897 are hereby repealed.

TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Nominations for a Three-Days' Meeting to Begin at the Brooklyn Track To-day.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has arranged an elaborate programme of trotting races for its midsummer meeting, to be held at the Parkway track, beginning this afternoon, and continuing for three days. Purses aggregating $1,500 will be divided in the various events. A partial list of nominations for the various events follows:

JULY 28.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $200.
Gin, b. m., Polatka—C. G. Moser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alma Wilkes, b. m., Alcantara—John Cadoo, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Puck, b. s., Vatican—L. D. Brokaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dandy S., b. g., Stillman—Theodore L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dora Thompson, b. m., Epaulet—F. Cassidy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woodburn, b. m., Richfield Boy—Daniel Lewis, Jersey City, N. J.
Hazel Alcyoner, ch m., Alcyoner or Sabel Alcyoner, blk. m., Alcyoner—Alcyoner Farm, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jet, b. m., Oliver West—M. P. Devy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2:20 CLASS, TROTTING—PURSE, $300.
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., Hugh McLaughlin—C. G. Moser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Little Nance, ro. m., Henry C.—C. S. Coyne, Albany, N. Y.
Memorial, b. m., Brightmont—L. A. Burke, New York City.
American Wonder, br. s., Garfield—R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.
Baron Rose, b. s., Stamboul—R. A. Fairbairn, New York City.
Ben Davis, ch. g., Great Tom—Theodore L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crescent, b. g., Stamboul—Parkway Stables, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 29.

2:35 CLASS, PACING—PURSE, $200.
Ernest H., ro. g., Lord Harold—Joseph M. Dooley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Don John, br. g., Donatello, or John D., blk. g., Direct—Daniel H. Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lachine, ch. s., Albert W.—J. H. Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Annie T., (formerly Ruth C.,) blk. m., General Wilkes—W. H. Jenks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Mitchell, br. g., C. W. Mitchell—Ed Dunber, E. Hartford, Conn.
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., Alcyoner—Alcyoner Farm, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lillian A., ch. m., breeding unknown—Martin J. Sinnott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blue Bird, blk c., Blue Bell, Jr.—Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I.

2:25 CLASS, TROTTING; PURSE, $300.
Tilton Thorne, br. g., Hawthorne; John O. Blomis, Dundee Lake, N. J.
Belle Johnson, br. m., Prince Miller; R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.
Operetta, ch. m., Elyria; E. P. Avery, New Haven, Conn.
Mary C., b. m., Idol King; C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.
Last Chance, b. g., Regal Wilkes; George Malcom, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allie Tare, b. g., Alcantara; M. P. Devy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tudor, b. s., Piedmont; W. P. Horton, Valley Stream, L. I.
Prince Eugene, br. s., Bayonne Prince; Chetolah Stock Farm, North Branch, N. J.
Nellie Bell, b. m., St. Bell; George E. Adams, Lynbrook, L. I.
Bessie Jordan, b. m., Gambetta; C. F. Levy, Jr., New York City.
Hunyadi, b. s., Hugo; J. W. Driscoll, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 30.

2:30 CLASS, TROTTING; PURSE, $200.
St. Joe, ch. g., Alcantara; D. H. Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mollie Walton, br. m., Sabel Wilkes; C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.
Little Nelly, br. m., Dr. Parmelee; W. Hudson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dandy S., b. g., Stillman; Theodore L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hal, b. g., Larry Lambert; Riston & Co., New York City.
Allie Tare, b. g., Alcantara; M. P. Devy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gin, b. m., Polatka; C. G. Moser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woodburn, b. m., Richfield Boy, or Wonderful, g. g., Independence; Daniel Lewis, Jersey City, N. J.
Saltello, b. g., Altus; J. W. Driscoll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hazel Alcyoner, ch. m., Alcyoner, or Sabel Alcyoner, blk. m., Alcyoner; Alcyoner Farm, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Barney P., ch. g., breeding unknown; B. Seeny, New York City.

FREE-FOR-ALL, TROTOR PACE; PURSE, $300.
Gillette, blk. g., Cyclone, or Sally Simmons, br. m., Simmons; C. E. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sir Eld, blk. g., Storm; A. M. Rose, New York City.
Orangelander, br. s., Greenlander; J. H. Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Smith, br. g., Peoria; H. R. Barry, Paterson, N. J.
Forest Wilkes, br. s., Bourbon Wilkes; R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.
Emma Offut, br. m., Gambetta Wilkes; John P. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rebus, b. g., Chesterwood; Daniel Kane, Montclair, N. J.
Helen R., blk. m., La Duke; Theodore L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vixen, b. m., Idol King, or Cantab, s. g., Sphinx; H. S. Smith, Newark, N. J.
Will Kerr, b. g., Ethan Wilkes; M. J. Sinnott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leonore K., b. m., Sweepstakes; Parkway Stables, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kauvar, —— Alcantara; George H. Coop, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Annie E., b. m., Detractor; Samuel Devere, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nell Alcyoner, g. g., Alcyoner; Alcyoner Farm, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Club's Athletic Games.

The Catholic Club of Jersey City has arranged an interesting programme of athletic events, open to all registered amateur athletes, to be decided at its annual games, on Saturday afternoon, at Baldwin Park, Jersey City. Gold medals to the first man, silver to second, and bronze to third will be awarded in each event. The competition for the banner, to the club whose athletes score the highest number of points, will prove interesting. Nearly every club in this vicinity will be represented. The list of events follows: Seventy-five-yard dash, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, and three-mile run, handicap.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
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AQUEDUCT RACING EVENTS

Speculators Able to Place Money Without Fear of Welchers—Deficiencies Guaranteed.

NEW BETTING ASSOCIATION

Conditions Decidedly Better than on Monday, but Starter's Continued Bad Work with the Flag Caused Dissatisfaction—"Gene" Landsburg's Stroke.

Aqueduct was treated yesterday to a sample of the bad weather which prevailed during the Brighton Beach meeting, for there was rain all the afternoon, which made watching the races from the grand stand anything but a comfortable occupation.

The conditions under which the racing was conducted yesterday were decidedly more satisfactory than those of Monday, for speculators could place their money in a bookmaker's hands without fear of the "bookie" welching. This adjustment was brought about by the formation of a new bookmakers' association—the Manhattan Turf Association—which is made up of the men who used to make books on the "dead line" at the larger tracks. The association guarantees to make good any deficiency on the part of its members up to the $500 limit. This determination on the part of the bookmakers was all that was needed to insure a successful meeting at Aqueduct, for speculators wanted to be sure they would be paid if they won a bet. They were rather timid about betting on Monday, when they saw new faces on the bookmakers' chairs. The speculators, however, may thank President Reilly and Track Superintendent Tucker for this move toward insuring them the safe return of their money, for their advice probably prompted the layers to organize.

While the visitors had this much to be thankful for, there were still some unsatisfactory things to contend with in yesterday's racing. One of these was Starter Pettingill's continued bad work with the flag. If the running of some of the horses at Aqueduct, among them Premier and Sapelo, were as consistent as Pettingill's work with the flag is wretched, racing at Aqueduct would be a rosy dream.

Sapelo's running in the mile and a sixteenth race yesterday, combined with the manner in which the price in the ring against him fluctuated, was decidedly unsatisfactory to many who have watched his races recently. He opened 8 to 5, but at post time 2 to 1 and 11 to 5 were freely quoted. Marshall, of course, was played to a standstill, but the other two horses, Flames at 20 to 1 and Counsellor Howe at 5 to 1, were played by the knowing ones to beat Sapelo for the place. Flames did so, and Counsellor Howe would probably have done the same if Wapshire's stirrup strap had not broken. With only one stirrup, Wapshire guided Counsellor Howe in last, and then fell off the colt. The Counsellor stepped on him, but Wapshire recovered quickly, and was able to ride again and land Orviance and Father Bill's Daly's half brother to August Belmont's crack Octagon, a winner in the sixth race.

Storm King's easy victory over Divide and Arabian in the fourth race was a surprise. As good as 10 to 1 was to be had against Storm King, who has run exceedingly bad races lately, but a hue and cry will be raised on the Bowery to-day when "Gene" Landsburg shows up in his customary haunts. "Gene" comes from that lively thoroughfare, and not ten of the hundred former frequenters of "Gene's" saloon in Bond Street who were at the track yesterday were let in on the "good thing."

The running of the other races, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, is given herewith in the summaries:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of 300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 2-5.

1	Discount, J. Kneale's br. h., by Deceiver-Hattie B., 6 years, 109 pounds, even money and 1 to		(Sherrer)
2	Langdon, J. H. Kelly's ch. g., 5, 106, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1		(O'Leary)
3	Yankee Doodle, H. W. Purser's b. c., 4, 109, 8 to 1		(Penn)
	Nay Nay, 88, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) and Tenderness, 104, 6 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.		

Won in a drive by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52.

1	Marshall, J. D. Gray's b. h., by Voltigeur-Hard-to-Tell, aged, 100½ pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3		(Penn)
2	Flames, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., 4, 94, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1		(Mahkin)
3	Sapelo, Kensico Stable's b. c., 4, 102, 9 to 5		(Wilhite)
4	Counsellor Howe, W. C. Daly's b. c., 4, 98, 5 to 1		(Wapshire)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1	Attainment, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., by Favordale-Essayez 'Il., 94 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3		(Corbley)
2	Toril, Edward Kelly's ch. c., 80, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1		(Stanhope)
3	Tommy, O. J. Kneale's blk. g., 95, 8 to 1		(McDonald)

Calculation, 94½, 4 to 1, (McIntyre,) and May, 95, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Peggy R., 100, 15 to 1, O'Leary;) Refide, 103, 6 to 1, (Harrison;) May Roselle, 91, 15 to 1, (Bennett;) May Frances, 103, 15 to 1, (Wapshire,) Ranger, 90, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) and Bundy, 89, 20 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1	Storm King, W. Landsberg's blk. c., by Whistle Jacket-Grenadine, 121, pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1		(W. Porter,)
2	Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 121, even and out		(Sherrer)
3	Arabian, W. C. Daly's b. c., 116, 6 to 5		(Perkins)

4—Thomas Cat, G. Anderson's b. c., 121, 3 to 1 (Harrison)

Won in a canter by six lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1	Oxnard, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Strathmore-Eloise, 100 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5		(Wilhite)
2	Juda, Kensico Stable's b. f., 108½, 4 to 5 and out		(Sherrer)
3	La Gitana, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 92, 20 to 1		(Corbley)

Abundant, 94, 5 to 1, (Stanhope;) Glonoine, 103, 8 to 1, (Harrison,) and St. Ives, 98, 12 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1	Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., by Magnetizer-Ortegal, 98 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1		(Wapshire)
2	Christabel, J. E. Madden's b. f., 91, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5		(Thompson)
3	Lucid, R. W. Walden & Son's b. c., 97, 9 to 5		(Stanhope)

Checkers, 102, 6 to 1, (Hupp;) Mabel D., 99, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Beekman, 107, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Ennomia, 86, 3 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Congreve, 107½, 15 to 1, (J. Clarke,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Entries for Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Salabar 110	The Dipper	102
Miss Terny 107	Icarsa	102
Money Spinner 107	King Max	102
Spinwell 102	False Pride	102
Genard 102	Refide	99

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Burlesque	106	Hi Daddy	93
Passover	102	Loch Glyn	91
Savarin	98	Manassas	88
Rey del Tierra	93		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hanwell	110	Refugee	104
Decide	115	Lambent	104
Beldomonio	118	Tempt	97
Yankee Doodle	110	Successful	97
Discount	107	Mantle	95
Galilee	105	Kaiser Ludwig	93

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Premier	111	Marsian	99
Double Quick	104	Spvarin	95
Burlesque	99	Marassas	88

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Stain	107	Towanda	95
Iuda	104	Tommy O.	95
Percy F.	101	Fixed Star	93
Ma Petite	101	Lerete	90
The Dipper	96	Indian Summer	90
Tinkler	96		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won in 1896 or 1897; selling allowances. One mile.

W. B.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Private Contract —Lively Bidding for a Parcel at Auction.

Duff & Rusher have sold for the estate of Joseph M. Valentine to a Mr. Livingston two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Thomas & Son have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick, for $12,500, the three-story basement brick dwelling 628 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 99.11, one of a row just completed near the proposed extension of Riverside Drive.

Nicholas C. Seedorf has sold to Oscar T. O'Neill, for $27,500, the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,339 Fifth Avenue, 25.3 by 96.

N. Brigham Hall and John H. Dye have sold for Wallace Stuart to Domenico Cella 124 West Thirteenth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on lot 20.10 by 103.3, for $21,000.

The offering of the four-story brick tenement 207 Avenue B at executor's sale in the Trinity Building salesroom proved to be a drawing card, and a good-sized crowd, with a generous sprinkling of operators, surrounded the stand of Auctioneer William Kennelly when the property was put up. The opening bid was $8,000. The operators took part in the proceedings until "a new bidder" in the person of a representative of one of the heirs came in, when the bid was in the neighborhood of $12,500. One outsider evidently wanted the property, and there was a lively fusillade of $25 and $50 advances between him and the representative. The latter naturally proved to be the better stayer, and the parcel was knocked down to him on a bid of $16,225. The buyer's name is J. W. Brown.

In the same salesroom Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Solomon Jacobs, for $12,000, the five-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at rear, 506 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

The sale of the Casino property, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, was adjourned until Aug. 18.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 331 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling at rear.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Solomon Hanford, referee, 133 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 86 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 14 by 60, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,309.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Forte V. Hanson, referee, 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 315 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,506.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Rogers Place, west side, 689.10 feet northerly from Westchester Avenue, runs west 86.5 by north 17.11 by east 40.4 by east 52.7 by south 14, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,055.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6, ..., subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 77 Montgomery Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 20.8 by 37.6, William Schroeder of 70 Montgomery Street, owner; Kurtzer & Hill of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $7,000.

Norfolk Street, west side, 50 feet south of Stanton Street, for four six-story brick tenements, with stores, 25.1 by 87.2, John Kelloe of 304 East Eighteenth Street, owner; John G. Heinz of 1,123 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $104,000.

Nos. 312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87.4, Minnie Schluter of 555 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Frederick Friend of 232 Ninth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 670 Ninth Avenue, for a four-story brick storage house and lime kiln, 20.2 by 50, Western Electric Company of Greenwich and Thames Streets, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Maiden Lane, northeast corner of Broadway, for a twelve-story brick and stone office building, 25.9 by 50.2, E. H. Cushman and others of 337 West Twenty-second Street, owners; C. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $750,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 68.6 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 27 by 70; Bertha Volkening, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 71 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements 25 by 70; Thomas Williams of 103 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 40; George Haffen of 2,050 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Adolph Pfeiff of 3,101 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 105 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Mary M. Coulter, premises, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square West, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 211 to 221 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick public school, 100 by 100.5; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 587 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 55 by 135.10; William C. Whitney of 871 Fifth Avenue, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 183 Madison Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Isaac Goldstein of 122 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Michael Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Ryder Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; M. Dwyer of 670 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; George Hoffman of 629 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

No. 709 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Greenhalge, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,213 Union Avenue to a two-story frame store; Jacob M. Ferber of 1,213 Union Avenue, owner; H. B. Van Benscoten of 1,234 Freeman Street, architect; cost, $200.

Ballroom for Mr. Whitney's House.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for alterations to the residence at the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, purchased recently by William C. Whitney. The most important change will be the addition of a ballroom one story in height and extending about 80 feet to the rear of the present structure. The total cost of the alterations is estimated at $100,000.

The residence, which stands on a plot 55 by 135 feet, was erected nearly twenty years ago by the late R. L. Stuart and was purchased by Mr. Whitney from A. L. Barber.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday July 27.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 70.7 ft s of Bush St, 24.1x120.6x22.11x113; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Emma C. Sangiuliano.....

BEACH AV, e s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 44.10x100; Michael Hagerty and others, executors, to Jacob Leitherz.....

BROOK AV, w s, 78.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Herbert A. Shipman and wife to Frederick Fuseman.....

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 307.6 n of Clifton St, 18x100; John W. Decker to Eleanor A. Borgen.....

CLAY AV, n w s, 934 ft n e of 169th St, 100.9x irregular; E. B. Levy to Charles L. Guy.....

CLAY AV, n w s, 714 ft n e of 169th St, 25x84.7x25.1x82.5; E. B. Levy to Herman Fuhrenwald and wife.....

CLAY AV, n w s, 864 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100x50.2x95.7; E. B. Levy to Charles A. Kabley.....

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 225 ft s w of 171st St, 25x125; E. B. Levy to Frederick W. Zarsch.....

COLLEGE AV, n w s, 740.5 ft n e of 169th St, 25x92.6x25x92.6; E. B. Levy to Frank T. Bergan.....

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 127.8 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Agnes T. Wiley.....

COLLEGE AV, e s, 250 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125; Ephraim B. Levy to Christiana Shupp.....

CONCORD AV, e s, 150 ft n of Elm St, 25x100; George Weber to Lawrence Weber .....

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 237.9 ft n of St. James St, 75x106 to Croton Aqueduct; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Frederick W. Devoe.....

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 95.7 ft n of Sheridan St, —x83x25x72; Bernard J Lenahan and others to John B. Peck.....

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 8 ft n of Sheridan St, —x83x25x72; Ida L. Jenkins and others to John B. Peck.....

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 50.5x47.4x irregular; John Sherry and others to Louisa A. Finck.....

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Charles Parsells and wife to Richard S. Treacy.....

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; John J. Bannan to Charles Parsells .....

LENOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Frank D. Pavey to Margaret J. Thomson .....

LENOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Margaret J. Thomson and another to Frank D. Pavey .....

LENOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Maximillian L. Thomson and wife to Margaret J. Thomson .....

LIND AV, n e corner of Devoe St, 59.4x —x—; Abraham L. Casey and wife to James Leitch and wife .....

TELLER AV, s e s, 799.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x94.11x81.7x87.5; Ephraim B. Levy to Frederick Heins.....

TELLER AV, n w s, 408.10 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Jules Glorieux .....

TELLER AV, n w s, 774.11 ft n e of 169th St, 50.8x80.4x166x73.4; E. B. Levy to Emil A. Popcke .....

TELLER AV, n w s, 583.10 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Horace S. Tuthill .....

TELLER AV, n w s, 158.11 ft n e of 169th St, 49.11x100x63.8x194; E. B. Levy to John E. Murgatroyd.....

TELLER AV, n w s, 633.10 ft n e of 169th St, 54.5x80.11x50.8x98.5; E. B. Levy to John Entwistle.....

TELLER AV, n w s, 203.7 ft s w of 171st St, 25.1x157.8x25x154.7; E. B. Levy to Carl Sotscheck .....

TELLER AV, n w s, 177.11 ft s of 171st St, 79.11x97.2x75x124.9; E. B. Levy to Rebecca M. Meyer.....

TELLER AV, n w s, 253.9 ft s w of 171st St, 50x159.11x50x158.4; E. B. Levy to Diedrich Denker.....

TELLER AV, s e s, 699.1 ft n e of 169th St, 50x78x irregular; E. B. Levy to Patrick Foy and wife.....

TELLER AV, n w s, 208.10 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; E. B. Levy to Samueletta L. Murgatroyd.....

TELLER AV, n w s, 228.8 ft n w of 171st St, 25x158.4x25x156; Ephraim B. Levy to Gustav H. Kornmann.....

WEBSTER AV, e s, part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 25x—; Antonio Brandi to Maria G. Belotti.....

WEST END AV, w s, 649, 16.8x100; George V. N. Baldwin to Oscar M. Lipton .....

4TH AV, 465, 19.6x80; Ellen M. Pike to Jeannette P. Goin .....

14TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 105x114, Wakefield; Trangott Macholdt to John Manko and wife.....

14TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 105x114, Wakefield; Charlotte Macholdt and others to John Manko and wife.....

19TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Irving Place, 24x 79; James M. Fitzpatrick to Annie T. Morgan .....

21ST ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 21x92; Catharine A. Donovan and another to Charles F. Murphy.....

30TH ST, n s, 297.2 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x 85; Francisco Blanchi and wife to Haskel Silberman .....

32D ST, 140 West; Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees, to George G. Gyson.....

34TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of 12th Av, 20x98.9; John S. Cram to trustees of Harry S. Cram .....

86TH ST, s s, 241.1 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2; Harris H. Hayden and wife to Lucien C. Warner .....

113TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; Louis Brandt and others to Bertha E. Kirscht.....

119TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.10; Christian C. Rehinke and wife to Florian Krug .....

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; John F. Harrison, individually and as executor, to Charles Mayne.....

134TH ST, 722 East, 17x100; George H. McGuire to Emma Van Gelder.....

136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; George H. McGuire to Emma Van Gelder.....

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 200; John J. Bell and wife to Thomas Williams .....

169TH ST, n s, 115.2 ft e of Union Av, 21.11x4.2x100.6x3; Thomas Farley and wife to Thomas McCarthy.....

169TH ST, n s, 136.3 ft e of Union Av, 21.1x82.5x20x74.4; Thomas Farley and wife to Edward J. Magner.....

169TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of Union Av, 21.1x 68.3x20x58.2; Thomas Farley and wife to John Phelan.....

170TH ST, s s, 212 ft e of College Av, 25x101.4x25x102.5; E. B. Levy to George A. Selb and wife.....

170TH ST, s s, Lot 36, map of 221 lots at Claremont, 18.3x18.11x141.9; E. B. Levy to Michael Hickey.....

Recorded Leases.

CONOLLY, Edward S. to Bernard Flood; n s 54.2d Av, store, &c., 7 years.....$1,800

GOTTHOLD, Margaretha, to Augusta Lentz; 455 West 42d St, 14 years....1,450, 1,500

RUSHPAN, Solomon, to Marx Rosenzweig; 176 and 178 Bowery, 3 1/2 years.....2,700

WEBSTER AV, e s, 699.1 ft n e of 169th St, 50x78x irregular; E. B. Levy to Patrick Foy and wife.....1,850

TELLER AV, n w s, 208.10 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; E. B. Levy to Samueletta L. Murgatroyd.....1,700

TELLER AV, n w s, 228.8 ft n w of 171st St, 25x158.4x25x156; Ephraim B. Levy to Gustav H. Kornmann.....1,100

WEBSTER AV, e s, part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 25x—; Antonio Brandi to Maria G. Belotti.....610

WEST END AV, w s, 649, 16.8x100; George V. N. Baldwin to Oscar M. Lipton 1

4TH AV, 465, 19.6x80; Ellen M. Pike to Jeannette P. Goin 8,000

14TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 105x114, Wakefield; Trangott Macholdt to John Manko and wife.....1

14TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 105x114, Wakefield; Charlotte Macholdt and others to John Manko and wife.....2,750

19TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Irving Place, 24x 79; James M. Fitzpatrick to Annie T. Morgan 10

21ST ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 21x92; Catharine A. Donovan and another to Charles F. Murphy.....9,200

30TH ST, n s, 297.2 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x 85; Francisco Blanchi and wife to Haskel Silberman 34,000

32D ST, 140 West; Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees, to George G. Gyson.....9,280

34TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of 12th Av, 20x98.9; John S. Cram to trustees of Harry S. Cram 1

86TH ST, s s, 241.1 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2; Harris H. Hayden and wife to Lucien C. Warner 1

113TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; Louis Brandt and others to Bertha E. Kirscht.....28,000

119TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.10; Christian C. Rehinke and wife to Florian Krug 1

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; John F. Harrison, individually and as executor, to Charles Mayne.....1

134TH ST, 722 East, 17x100; George H. McGuire to Emma Van Gelder.....1

136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; George H. McGuire to Emma Van Gelder.....1

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 200; John J. Bell and wife to Thomas Williams 1

169TH ST, n s, 115.2 ft e of Union Av, 21.11x4.2x100.6x3; Thomas Farley and wife to Thomas McCarthy.....5,800

169TH ST, n s, 136.3 ft e of Union Av, 21.1x82.5x20x74.4; Thomas Farley and wife to Edward J. Magner.....5,800

169TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of Union Av, 21.1x 68.3x20x58.2; Thomas Farley and wife to John Phelan.....5,500

170TH ST, s s, 212 ft e of College Av, 25x101.4x25x102.5; E. B. Levy to George A. Selb and wife.....1,000

170TH ST, s s, Lot 36, map of 221 lots at Claremont, 18.3x18.11x141.9; E. B. Levy to Michael Hickey.....1,310

Recorded Mortgages.

BELOTTI, Maria G., to Irving S. Rushworth; Lot 35, map of Norwood, 24th Ward, 3 years $1,500

BERGAN, Frank, to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of College Av, 740.6 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years 471

BRUGGEMANN, August M., and wife to John D. Stover; 18 and 20 Roosevelt Place, 5 years 4,000

BRUGGEMANN, August M., and wife to Henry Siemers; n s of 146th St, 77 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 6,000

BURG, Jacob, to James I. Corsa, Lot 40, map of Village of Olinville, 25x100, 1 year.....100

CASEY, Abraham L., and wife to Thomas Johnston; s e s of Lind Av, 85.10 ft n of Devoe St, demand.....7,000

CASEY, Abraham L., and wife to Thomas Johnston; n e corner of Lind Av and Devoe St, 5 years 1,000

DENKER, Diedrich, to Ephraim B. Levy; Teller Av, n w s, 253.9 ft s w of 171st St, 3 years 1,100

DORNBUSCH, William F., and John Tietjen, trustees of Frederick Mahnken, to Loulsa Mahnken, as guardian, &c.; 70 Prince St, 1 year.....3,387

DREYER, Christine L., to E. Aymar Sands, executor, &c., of Samuel S. Sands; 294 Pearl St, 2 years.....1,000

DRISCOLL, William B., and wife to Catharine A. Suydam; Lot 42, map of Brookwood Park, 3 years 2,500

ENTWISTLE, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s Teller Av, 633.10 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....1,000

FAHRENWALD, Herman, and wife to same; n w s Clay Av, 714.1 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....425

GUION, George G., to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees, &c., of Edward Stern; 140 W. 32d St, 1½ years.....7,000

GUY, Charles L., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s Clay Av, 934.1 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....2,117

HICKEY, Michael, to Ephraim B. Levy; s 170th St, Lot 36, map of 221 lots Claremont Heights, 3 years.....655

HOLDEN, Phoebe E., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s Caldwell Av, at junction of Boston Road, extends to Trinity Av, 1 year .....

KORNEMANN, Gustav H., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s Teller Av, 228.7 ft s w of 171st St, 3 years.....550

LIEBENOW, William, to William C. E. Bergmann; e s 1st Av, 63 ft n of 4th St, Jeansinid, 3 years.....5,000

LEFFNER, Jacob, to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors of John McConvill; e s Beach Av, 150 ft s of 152d St, 3 years.....

MAGNER, Edward, and wife to Thomas Farley; n s 169th St, 136.3 ft e of Union Av, installments 1,300

MAYER, Albertine A., to Eliza Worthington; 213, 215, 217, and 219, map of part of Hyatt Farm, Twenty-fourth Ward, 2 years 400

McCARTHY, Thomas, to Thomas Farley; n s 169th St, 115.1 ft e of Union Av, installments .....

McNULTY, Maria and Mary, to Owen F. Dolen; Lot 26, map of Dore Lyon property, Westchester, 4 years 2,400

McPHILLIPS, Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; w s of Washington Av, 77.9 ft s of 166th St, demand.....600

MEYER, Rebecca M., to Ephraim B. Levy; n corner of Teller Av and 171st St, 3 years 500

MOLLER, Franz W., and wife to Franz W. Moller and another, executors, &c.; w s of 2d Av, 77.2 ft s of 3d St, 5 years.....1,462

MULLER, Michael and Mary, to Louis Joseph; s s of Avenue C, 27.6 ft s of 12th St, 5 years 7,500

MURGATROYD, John E., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 158.11 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years 5,500

MURGATROYD, Samueletta L., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 233.10 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....438

MURGATROYD, Samueletta L., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 208.10 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....425

O'CONNER, James, and wife to Andrew J. Dalton; n s of Grove St, now 182d St, 142.5 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.....425

PATTERSON, George W., to the North River Insurance Company; n s of Bank St, 76.11 ft w of 4th St, 1 year.....300

PHELAN, John, to Thomas Farley; n s of 169th St, 94 ft e of Union Av, installments 5,000

POCH, Ernest A., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 774.10 ft ne of 169th St, 3 years.....1,500

RIKER, William B., to Howard P. Okie; s s of 74th St, 222 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.....1,267

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to William M. Hinkley; e s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft n of 115th St, 3 years.....800

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Frederic N. Goddard, e s of 5th Av, 100.11 ft n of 115th St, 3 years.....20,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Eliza Delafield; e s of 5th Av, 126.2 ft n of 115th St, 3 years.....20,000

RUGGIERO, Antonio, to Giuseppe and Madalena Di Angilis; Lot 8, map of new village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 1 year.....650

SANDS, Esther H. and Julius, to John Bigelow and others, executors, &c.; s s of 78th St, 201 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....25,000

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, and wife to Mary L. Judge; s s of 138th St, 105 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years.....1,400

SEIB, George A., and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; s w s of 170th St, 150.2 ft s e of College Av, 3 years 500

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Francisco Bianchi; n s of 30th St, 207.2 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.....10,000

SINK, Delia, to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; 129 West 97th St, 5 years.....11,000

SOTSCHECK, Carl, to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s Teller Av, 203.6 ft s w of 171st St, 3 years.....500

WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to John J. Bell; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, demand.....18,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to John J. Bell; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, demand 5,944

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARD, Margaretta, to Hudson River Bank $8,500

DURAND, Frederic F., to Alice B. Riege .....Nominal

HAXTUN, Benjamin, trustee, to Jere E. Tracy 23,000

LIVINGSTON, Philip, to Stanley W. Dexter .....Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Hudson River Bank.....8,000

MULLALY, John, to Anna Ellis.....400

NELSON, Abraham, to Samuel H. Stone. 800

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company of New York City.....Nominal

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 427; Egbert Starr against Benedict A. Klein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, William P. Chambers.

CHERRY ST, n s, 95.5 ft e of Scammel St, 108.5 x99x irregular; Monroe St, s e corner of Scammel St, 13.10½ x irregular; also gore lot adjoining, 5x83x81.6; Southern National Bank of New York against Thomas P. Wallace, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

36TH ST, 64 West, and a parcel at Castleton, N. Y.; Charles H. Dixon against Hiram R. Dixon and others, (for an accounting and partition;) attorneys, Stern & Rushmore.

70TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x 102.2; St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females against John C. De Wolf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

85TH ST, s s, 67.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 40.11x 102.2; Charles D. Hexter against Martin McIntosh, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, S. Cohn.

113TH ST, 122 East; Frances A. B. Ward against Louisa Waldron and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ward, Hayden & Satterlee.

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft n of 180th St, 25x85.1; George W. Miller against the Metropolitan Building Company, owner; George H. Miller and another, contractors $5

FOREST AV, w s, 151.7 ft n of Home St, 50x100; Solomon Cohen against Herbert Lounsbury, owner; Edward A. Reynolds, contractor 162

FULTON ST, 81 and 83; the City Fire-Proofing Company against the Market and Fulton National Bank, owner; Jere T. Smith, contractor 3,366

HAMILTON AV, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; Patrick Nolan against William S. Anderson, owner; Thomas Fitzgerald, contractor 8

TERRACE AV, n e corner of 13th St, 25x 100; Joseph Le Blanc against Salvatore Lasperges, owner and contractor.....75

WASHINGTON ST, 481 to 487; J. B. Brown against Silas P. McGuinness, owner and contractor.....800

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Signal Place, 25x100; Faiella & Perillo against Bernard J. Rush, owner; James J. Cullitan, contractor.....50

4TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114; Charles E. Hoyt against William Bloomfield, owner and contractor; Isabel Bloomfield, owner.....142

8TH AV, e s, 165 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114; Charles E. Hoyt against Robert W. McIntyre and George Bonavia, owners; E. Burlando, contractor...

88D ST, 212 to 216 West; Salvatore Natale against John Anselmo, owner; Daniel Fitzpatrick, contractor.....83

78TH ST, 203 West; John F. Owens against St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; George Reynolds, contractor 28

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; the Foskett & Bishop Company against Allan Irving, H. Van Vorst, and Sarah J. Steele, owners and contractors; Dennis O'Brien, owner.....1,475

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

WATER ST, 380 and 382; Weinstein & Siegel on Glauber & Wittner, to Marx & Jacobson 1,134

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Pauline Larsen, by attorney, on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Ernst Wehrt.....483

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Term — For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from order of City Court.—3—Greenhall vs. Unger.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.—6—Dunn vs. Connell. 8—Rokenbaugh vs. Wilhusen.

Appeals from Districts Courts.—30—Fuchs vs. Mohawk Valley Cap Company. 31—Trenton Potterie Company vs. Smith. 4—Hughes vs. Fauth. 8—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 34—Rigander vs. Wile Tobacco Company. 35—Woods vs. Barton. 37—Timm vs. J. G. Rose Company. 38—Empire Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Watts. 39—Broads vs. Livingston. 40—Hallard vs. Rowan. 41—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. Haan. 42—English vs. Rauchfuss.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions—1—Karp vs. Karp. 2—People, &c., vs. Bickley. 3—Valentine vs. Terhune. 4—People, &c., vs. Selke. 5—Bushnell vs. Bush. 6—Jay Paper Manufacturing Company vs. Dittingham. 7—Rohner vs. Rohner. 9—Lage vs. Krueger. 10—Hunter vs. Hunter. 16—Warden vs. Warden. 11—New York Insulating Wire Company vs. Alexander. 12—In re Lordly. 13—New York City and Westchester Railway Company vs. Port Chester Railway Company. 14—Wallach vs. Kopetsky. 15—Reeber vs. Meyer. 16—Mazzola vs. Cuneo. 17—In re Reade. 18—Lamb vs. Hay. 19—Ruppert vs. Loebner. 20—Hurlihy vs. Matthews. 21—Rauth vs. Beirlein. 22—Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, vs. Nolte. 23—Reitzer vs. Kreiger vs. Robinson vs. Martin. 25—Hoyt vs. Bates. 26—People, &c., vs. Bronsain. 27—Sulzbacher vs. Sulzbacher. 28—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Company. 29—Erlwein vs. Erlwein. 30—Fisher vs. Wilcox. 31—Hall vs. McLaughlin. 32—Strauss vs. Hoadly. 33—Greiling vs. Spencer. 34—Sturinger vs. Dyer. 35—Roth vs. Joyce. 36—Elsler vs. Cohen. 37—People, &c., vs. Loos. 38—People, &c., vs. Gilliotas. 39—People, &c., vs. Smith. 40—People, &c., vs. Ford. 41—Davies vs. Freund. 42—Sprague vs. Demey. 43—Degurtsdorf vs. Buildings. 44—Same vs. Same vs. Berger. 45—Same vs. O'Reilly. 46—Zinsser vs. Steinmet. 47—Halsted vs. Halsted. 48—In re Lucas. 49—Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Banger. 50—People, &c., vs. Wolf. 51—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 52—Goldberg vs. Bernstein. 53—In re Sharp. 54—Blanc vs. Blanc, Hayes vs. Standard Structural Company. 56—Dodge vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jacob Krygeer, Michael Clark, Earnest Mertens, Katharina Miller, Carl Kreutzer, Hannah W. S. Catlin, Mary Agnes Gordon, John Hastings, Marcus Radin, Rosalie Butler, Andrew F. Bunner.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People. 1—John Hanlan. 2—Elizabeth Hanlan. 3—Charles Silverstone. 4—Mary Smith. 5—William Shannon. 6—Charles Lewis. 7—Nicholas Galanti. 8—Samuel Goldenberg. 9—Frank Heln. 10—William Camden. 11—James Kenny. 12—Alfred Holder. 13—Joseph Kessler. 14—Frederick A. Conkling. 15—Louis Merryash. 16—Thomas F. Willis. 17—Jacob Heinrich. 18—Frank Bevine. 19—Frederick Geggus.

Pleadings.—1—James Cameron. 2—John Ward, Frank Haggerty, Edward Hay, and Charles Geiseck. 3—Frank Matthews. 4—Edward Keene. 5—Benjamin Somin. 6—Charles Pursey. 7—George Blattner. 8—John Finneran. 9—Isidore Goldstein. 10—Frank Howard. 11—Frederick Powers. 12—George E. King. 13—Daniel J. Murray. 14—Jacob Chevak. 15—Oscar Guthzert. 16—Austin Clark. 17—Francisco Brunelli. 18—James Ierardi. 19—James Macropilus. 20—Michael J. Sweeney. 21—Raffaele Taglianti.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Giuseppe Alfano. 2—James Mack. 3—Morris Finkelstein. 4—Frank Sullivan. 5—Gustave Bechstein. 6—Joseph Fallon. 7—Michael Goodwin. 8—John Kiernan. 9—Frank Paulson, Charles A. Carlson, and Andrew Pearson. 10—Charles Howard. 11—William Westwood. 12—Henry Koch. 13—Abraham M. Frank.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Van Wyck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Hurd, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of George Schielein and Frank J. Thill.

The accounting of Henry Sandman, Heinrich Englemann, Jacob Lutz, Philander Shaw, Joseph Campbell, Fredericka Schaefer, Sarah A. Haskell, Bernard M. Cowperthwait, Benjamin G. Hitchings, Herman G. Combes, Anna M. Hopkins, Levi T. Baxter, Mary McLaughlin, Susan Ackerman, Alice Hawkins, Christopher Hilger, James Cropsey, Hugh Flynn, Elizabeth Hoffman, Thomas J. Murphy, Thomas Murphy, John Gough, Carlos Schmidt, William Collins, Patrick Kenney, Eliza Jane Cocks, John J. McMahon, Susan Reilly and others, and Margaret Corbyne.

The estates of Elizabeth Goetting, John S. Wood, and Margaret Thompson.

The administration of John Van Nostrand and Bridget Buckley.

The inventory and estate of Adrian M. Suydam (two motions.)

The transfer tax of Martha C. Wagner, David H. S. Forshay, John Kirkman, Samuel F. Spier, and Christopher Gray.

Dadario Hanged in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Pasquelle Dadario was hanged in the county jail this morning. On the morning of Jan. 25, 1897, the body of Modestino Moffo, aged three years, was found frozen stiff in an alley in the rear of 812 Emeline Street. The father of the boy informed the police that Dadario had visited his house two nights before and had taken the child out for a walk under the pretense of buying it candy. Dadario's arrest followed, and after a brief trial he was convicted of the child's murder. The evidence showed that he had strangled the child and had thrown the body from the roof of the house into the alley.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report on the Improvements of the Albany and Susquehanna Adopted —Refunding Not Considered.

Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad met yesterday in the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, its lessees.

The subject of refunding was not considered. All that was done was to consider and approve a report by President Robert Olyphant on improvements to the road, including twenty-seven miles of double tracking.

The refunding scheme has not been abandoned. It comprehends a rearrangement of the funded debt of the Albany and Susquehanna. There are $10,000,000 of thirty-year first consolidated mortgage bonds, due in 1906. The principal and interest were guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson. The principal is payable in "lawful money." Seven per cent. currency is paid on $3,000,000 of the bonds and 6 per cent. gold on the balance. The proposition is to refund the bonds at 3½ per cent. in gold.

The "Big Four's" Indiana Tax.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, made a personal plea to the State Board of Tax Commissioners yesterday for a reduction of $2,000,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

"BUYING A LAWSUIT."

What THE TIMES said yesterday of the significance of the Japanese protest is more than borne out by the comments upon it of the London papers. One of them pleasantly observes that the Americans "have such odd ideas of diplomatic language that they are no great authorities" upon its meaning. We must admit that to be true. During the century for which we have followed the counsels of the Farewell Address and pursued the policy to which "our detached and distant situation invites us" we have not had very frequent occasion to scrutinize the language of the European chancelleries and to inquire what a Minister of Foreign Affairs meant when he said that his Government could not "view with indifference" the action of ours. But if we persist in "buying a lawsuit" some thousands of miles from our own shores we shall be in the way of finding out.

Meanwhile publicists who are constantly occupied with just such questions as we have happily been enabled to dismiss from our attention tell us what the Japanese protest means. "According to European usage, it amounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force." Are we prepared to insist upon the transfer by force? If so, obviously we must be able to overpower Japan upon the Pacific. We are not only not so prepared now, but it would take us six weeks to put ourselves upon an equal footing with her in those waters, and during those six weeks our Pacific ports would be naked and defenseless to the ravages of the Japanese cruisers. As for overpowering her, we could do that only by stripping our Atlantic ports of their naval protection and leaving them in turn open to the ravages of whatever power chose to attack us. To the ravages of Spain, for instance, which considers herself to have a grievance against us, and is almost avowedly biding her time for its redress.

And what, in Heaven's name, is it for which we are incurring all this danger? What's Hawaii to us or we to Hawaii that we should embroil ourselves on her account even with the smallest of the South American republics or go to the expense of a single additional battleship? Let the promoters of annexation answer.

SILVER.

The silver market is a provoking mystery. Its present course is to the last degree exasperating to the champions of free coinage, but it also baffles expert and unbiased analysis. The price fell in London yesterday to 26⅝ pence per ounce, the lowest ever reached. In the New York market the quotations were from 58½ to 59¼ cents.

Only conjectural explanations of the fall are offered. One theory attributes it to the throwing on the market of large stocks bought before the Presidential election of last November in the expectation of a Bryan victory and high prices. It is hinted, too, that the powerful financiers of London have forced the price down as a way of demonstrating to Mr. WOLCOTT'S roving commission the futility of holding another conference in the interests of international bimetallism. Neither of these guesses is plausible enough to find acceptance.

The truth is, of course, that the price falls from lack of demand for silver, but that explains nothing. The point of interest is whether the metal will continue to fall. We have already expressed the belief that the Klondike gold craze will sooner or later cause a rise in silver. More attention will be paid to gold mining everywhere, and the production of silver is likely to diminish. Assuming an undiminished demand, that would inevitably send silver up. But the rise due to this cause might not come for a year.

The reopening of the Indian mints, upon which reasoning free-silver men base about all the hope they have left, is apparently a discouragingly long way off. Why should India reopen her mints? Rupees are now worth 15 pence, although their silver bullion value is only 11 pence. Unlimited free coinage would lower their currency value to their bullion value. That would seriously derange trade, exchange with England, and the relations of debtor and creditor. Moreover, money is now very cheap in India. The Bank of Bombay recently reduced its rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Bengal in four successive weeks reduced its rate from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. The money rate offers no inducement for the creation of fresh supplies of money.

Meanwhile the behavior of wheat is shameless and harrowing. That staple was fondly yoked up with silver by the Bryanite orators. It was the "crime of 1873" that knocked down the price of wheat and impoverished the farmer. But, while silver goes to its lowest recorded price, wheat has risen to 85¾ cents. It was 79 cents a month ago and 67 cents a year ago. This is not the worst of it, either, for the prospects are excellent for a further rise in wheat, and no prophet has appeared who dares say when silver will touch bottom.

BROOKLYN'S CHANCE.

Everything that Brooklyn has gained within the last fifteen years has been gained by the prevalence of non-partisanship in its municipal affairs. Most of the gain has been under Mayors who were the candidates of the Republican Party, but not one of these could have been elected on a strict partisan division. All of them have owed their election to the support of men who on purely partisan issues were not Republicans. All of them have been the representatives, some of them excellent representatives, of the principle that partisan issues should not control voters in municipal elections.

The charter of Brooklyn during this period has been better fitted than that of any other large city in the State, or even in the Union, to invite and repay fidelity to this principle. The Mayor has had such large, independent powers that voters who wished to promote the welfare of the city without regard to party could be sure of doing so by electing the right kind of man for Mayor. The improvement made under the administration of Mr. Low and that of Mr. SCHIEREN has amounted to a revolution in municipal affairs and remains a standing proof of what can be done when a suitable charter is resolutely used. On the other hand, the mischief accomplished under Mr. CHAPIN and Mr. BOODY is equally strong proof of the utter futility for good in the partisan idea.

The lot of Brooklyn is now cast in with Greater New York. Whether it shall gain or lose by the union depends very largely on the spirit of the Republicans of the borough, who, though a minority on ordinary partisan lines, are a majority of those who have won repeated victories for good government on non-partisan lines. If the Republicans have the sense, the energy, and the unselfish courage to throw their influence for a non-partisan administration of the greater city—for an administration guided by the sure conscience and sound judgment of their own former Mayor, Mr. Low—they can gain their end. We believe that not even the Platt machine in this town can stand out against the demand for Mr. Low, but it would not dare to undertake to do so if that demand were supported by the Republicans of Brooklyn. The support of Mr. Low is the plain duty of honest and intelligent citizens, but if it were not so it would still remain the highest expediency for Brooklyn Republicans. It would give them the prestige of choosing one of their own citizens and a former successful candidate of theirs on two occasions to do in the greater city the work he did so splendidly in the smaller. Every instinct of honorable party ambition would be satisfied by his election. On the other hand, without the forces which his name alone can unite, no Republican candidate can be elected. It is a choice between a deserved victory rich in good for all the people of the great city and a shameful defeat.

RULING FOR REVERSAL.

The enacting clause of the Dingley Tariff act says nothing about a day, or any division or fraction of a day. "Be it enacted," so runs the clause, "that on and after the passage of this act, unless otherwise specially provided in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid" the rates of duty set forth in the various schedules.

The President signed the bill at six minutes past 4 o'clock, Saturday, July 24. There is probably no virtue in the contention of some importers that as the business day of the Custom House closed at 4 o'clock the act could not for that reason be held to apply to the importations of that day. If the enacting clause had declared that on and after Saturday, July 24, the new rates shall be collected, beyond all question the courts would hold that they were collectible from midnight Friday night, even if Congress had not adjourned and the bill had not been signed till Monday.

The rule that the law takes no account of fractions of a day, however, does not seem to apply to this tariff act. The act does not specify any day when it shall take effect. There is no doubt that it did take effect "on and after" six minutes past 4, Saturday, July 24. In ruling that it took effect at midnight Friday night, and in proceeding to collect duties from that hour, we judge that the Treasury authorities have acted with the expectation and desire that the matter may be speedily brought to the adjudication of the courts. What the courts will say is always uncertain. But there is a strong probability that the money collected for duties on goods entered during the business day Saturday will have to be refunded by the Government. We presume that to be the expectation of the Treasury officials. It is worthy of note that they did not ask the opinion of the Attorney General, but took the step that would lead to a final decision.

Section 33 of the act has nothing to do with the goods on board vessels arriving on Saturday. It relates only to "goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty under bond for warehousing," and declares that "on and after the day when the act shall go into effect" such goods "shall be subjected to no other duty" than if they were imported after that day. Here a day is mentioned, and the courts will apply the familiar rule.

"PERSONAL EFFECTS."

It is amusing that the moment a law officer of the customs takes a careful look at a provision of the tariff which has been four months in the hands of Congress, and which was studied by the Ways and Means Committee for nearly as long before its submission to Congress, he finds a clause in it so vague that he foresees a chance for evasion and does not foresee how it can be prevented.

Col. PHELPS, in charge of the Law Division of the Custom House, said Monday that the clause which imposes duties on "articles purchased abroad" by residents of the United States exceeding $100 in value "was too weak for such an important measure." "What would prevent," he said, "an American from bringing home articles that were given to him abroad? Suppose two merchants should go to Europe and purchase stocks of jewelry and give them to each other, would this jewelry be made to pay duty?"

We shall not advise any of our readers to organize mutual purchasing-and-giving parties on the strength of this suggestion, but we are reasonably sure that it will be done without our advice. What could be more tempting to Mrs. A. and Mrs. B., dear friends, each with unbounded confidence in the other's integrity and good taste, intimately acquainted with each other's needs in the matter of "wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects," than to buy during a trip abroad each one the thing she was sure the other would want, and presenting them as souvenirs of their delightful voyage? Nor does the language of the law distinctly exclude such manifestations of mutual affection and sympathy. The law first exempts from duty "wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States." It then proceeds to limit this exemption. The articles must "actually accompany" the person, must be "in the use of and necessary and appropriate for the wear and use" of the person "for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience." If Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. are fashionable persons, of ample means and a reasonable fondness for display, this limit is clearly a very broad one. The law further says that the exempted articles must not "be intended for other persons," but in the case supposed they are not so intended but are already in the possession of their owner, the "person arriving."

Then the law undertakes to confine the exemption in the case of "residents of the United States returning from abroad" by the following words: "No more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return." Precisely. "Purchased abroad by such residents." Neither Mrs. A. nor Mrs. B. will claim free admission for any articles purchased by her. Of course, the matter would ultimately have to be decided by the courts, but if it ever reaches the Supreme Court Chief Justice FULLER will be very much embarrassed in breaking up such a charming and logical arrangement.

THE ARTISTS AND THE PARKS.

The best thing about the statement made by Commissioner CRUGER at the meeting of the Park Board on Monday is the evidence it affords that the board is sensitive to the opinion entertained of its proceedings by artists and the artistically cultivated classes. It has for some time seemed otherwise. When this very protest of the council of the Fine Arts Federation against the disregard by the Park Commissioners of the opinion of their own employed experts was received, it did not even receive the courtesy of a reading, but was contemptuously ordered on file. This action recalls the old days of GALLUP and CLAUSEN. But Commissioner CRUGER has since been visited with wholesome doubt whether this summary proceeding was quite nice or prudent with reference to the embodied artistic sense of the community on an artistic question. Accordingly he has exhumed the protest from the files and undertaken to controvert its positions.

The attempt is not very successful. It is only by shirking the real point that the Commissioner can make out a case which is plausible even to himself. When a question arose of the effect of certain projected buildings as designed upon the park in which they were to be erected, the Commissioners, wisely distrusting their own judgments and not recognizing among the authors of the plans any authority upon this particular phase of the problem, referred the plans to expert parkmakers of undoubted authority. These experts reported against the plans as not sufficiently respecting the primary purpose of the park. Thereupon the Trustees caused certain changes to be made, and, these changes being made, the Park Commissioners, with but one dissenting voice, adopted the plans. Inasmuch as the dissenting voice is that of the Commissioner whose opinion, upon a question of parkmaking, outweighs the opinions of his three associates, there was a general protest, voiced by the Fine Arts Federation, that the commission should not have submitted the revised plans to its experts.

Commissioner CRUGER (Commissioners MCMILLAN and ELY concurring) says that the result of the revision "has been a material modification of the original plan in accordance with the views of the experts, and the adoption of most of the recommendations and suggestions contained in their report." But surely it is a question for the experts and not for the Commissioners whether the revised plans are modified "in accordance with their views," and meet their views. If they do there is no more to be said. But the fact that the Commissioners did not recur to the advice of their experts raises a powerful presumption that they were aware that the experts would disapprove what they had determined upon doing, and that they preferred to act in disregard rather than in defiance of expert advice.

We repeat that it is a hopeful sign that they show some sensitiveness about the opinion of the artists on their action. There are other hopeful signs about Mr. CRUGER'S paper. It contains a very sound statement of the function of a public park. "The primary purpose of a rural park within reach of a great city," it says, "is to maintain that rest and refreshment of mind and body which come from the tranquilizing influence of natural scenery. All other additions to the attractions of the people's place should be subordinate to the controlling purpose in design and maintenance of such pleasure grounds." It seems remarkable that a Commissioner who holds such sound views about the uses of parks should have so far departed from them as Commissioner CRUGER has done in the matter of Bronx Park and the Botanical Museum. But the wonder is diminished when we discover that the excellent observations we have quoted are conveyed bodily, with trifling mutilations, from an editorial article in Garden and Forest of July 7. It is none the less hopeful that Mr. CRUGER should have found them there and appreciated them. If he keeps on consulting the same authority he will arrive at a just estimate of the true function of a Park Commissioner. When he does that he will have the grace to refrain from official actions of which thus far he has only the grace to be somewhat ashamed.

CASTE AND ITS RESTRICTIONS.

Because "lawyers talk to waiters and poets to hostlers" on the steamers bound from Seattle to St. Michaels, in Alaska, a writer of big headlines in one of the newspapers assumes that "caste" is ignored by the adventurers going to the gold fields of the Klondike. Perhaps it is. Perhaps there is no such thing as caste in these circumstances. But, in any circumstances, we fancy, a lawyer, even one without clients and so poor that he is impelled to go gold hunting near the arctic circle, is quite good enough to be permitted to converse freely with a waiter who is out of employment and engaged in the same speculative pursuit. The wealthiest and most powerful lawyer would, we trust, know his place in presence of a waiter in power, and be careful to listen rather than speak. But a waiter without his official majesty and his apron is really no better than any other man, and cannot expect people to pay him either homage or money.

Now, with hostlers, we confess, the case is somewhat different. Time was when the hostler was mighty, but that was before the horse went out of fashion. It is a sad fact that the hostler is not of much importance apart from the horse, and a hostler bound for the Klondike is clearly a hostler deprived of his glory. It would be a delicate question to decide whether hostlers covered with the dignities and the odors of their calling ought to condescend to terms of intimacy with poets. Apart from the mere matter of caste, so many poets are confirmed in the drink habit, and the pursuit of poetry is little better than vagabondage, an uncertain calling with no fixed remuneration. A hostler out of work, however, is surely not much better than a poet, who never is actually out of work, such as it is, and can be relied upon to rhyme as well in the frigid as in the temperate zone. It is easy enough to make poetry—the kind of poetry dealt in by those poets who attach themselves to gold-hunting parties. No caste distinctions however, have been obliterated in the argosies by the free converse of poets and lawyers with hostlers and waiters.

Soulless capital in the town of Boston, however, has just dealt a heavy blow to caste, and if corporate power continues unchecked the simple people of Massachusetts will presently be thinking that a trolley car conductor is not such a big man after all. The trolley car conductors of Boston are unusually fine specimens of their class. They have always had sufficient self-respect to refrain from positively bad language, and they are rarely violent in their treatment of their passengers, who have always regarded them with the respectful awe due from common mortals to men of exalted position and vast power. These trolley conductors have been in the habit of addressing any passenger of the feminine gender, in altercations as to the correctness of change or requests to "move up forrerd," as "Lady." That word, addressed to any female person, can be so used as to enable the most sensitive conductor to preserve his self-respect and to carry with it no sort of a compliment. But now a tyrannical corporation, owing all its temporary power to sordid wealth, has heartlessly ordered its conductors to address all female passengers as "Madame."

Fancy such a rule imposed upon our cable car conductors! The imagination refuses to conceive the result. In Boston, we believe, the prevailing pronunciation of "Madame" is "Maddum." In New York, if the rule is ever adopted, the conductors will likely prefer "Me-dam," which can more easily be made to express their feelings toward employers, passengers, and the world at large.

It is a wretched and characteristic muddle in which the Board of Police Magistrates is involved, apparently by the action of the newly appointed members. If the statements of Magistrates CRANE and CORNELL are correct, and they do not seem to be denied even by Magistrate HEDGES, the effort to compel the selection of MCCABE as Chief Clerk is a piece of vulgar spoils jobbery. The two Magistrates say that he is incompetent for the work, while a man of experience and ability already in the service is in the line of promotion. The law seems to give Mr. HEDGES and his associates the right of nomination, but why don't they name the best man? Have they no higher standard of public duty than the average United States Senator? They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

The most encouraging thing about the coal miners' strike is that as the chances of its success wane the operators appear more and more willing to adopt a plan that will improve the condition of the men and remove causes of complaint for the future. The outcome of their conferences is, of course, still uncertain, but they are showing a broader and more intelligent view of the problem presented to them than employers in like situations have generally shown. At the same time, the miners have so far been singularly firm in their observance of law and order. These two facts are extremely hopeful for the future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From the very nature of things it is impossible to decide exactly how much the Dingley bill had to do with the increase of wages just announced by the Algonquin Woolen Company of Passaic, or how much the Wilson bill had to do with the decrease which followed the passage of that measure. Each, of course, made a good enough excuse for the action taken, but one doesn't need to be of a particularly distrustful nature to suspect that trade conditions reaching deeper than any tariff really settled the whole matter, and that the logical weakness of "after, therefore because" is as well known in New Jersey as elsewhere.

—As courtesy as well as vigor invariably characterizes the remarks of The Coast Seamen's Journal, there is a distinct pleasure even in disagreeing with that able defender of sailors' rights, and a controversy with it is likely to assume a length exceeding public interest in the subject under discussion. It is with some hesitation, therefore, that we again take up our San Francisco contemporary's charge that Judges and juries constantly show a strong intention to deprive poor Jack of what little protection the iniquitous shipping laws and more iniquitous shipping customs of the United States have left him. The matter is an important one, however, with incidental and direct bearing on the commerce and welfare of the country, and therefore it is well worth further consideration. In a recent paragraph we said that by declaring that sailors could never get fair play in the courts, that is, an honest interpretation and application of existing laws, The Coast Seamen's Journal made "wholesale accusations of conspiracy against the judiciary," and that this was a course neither wise nor just. The Western editor denies that he intended to make any such charge, and asserts that what he meant was that Judges and juries are led "by class interests to favor the litigant who is nearest to their own class." This is an accusation even graver than the first, and we believe that it is equally unfounded. What are "class interests" and to what "classes" do sailors and Judges and jurymen belong? The word "class" implies some degree of permanency, and the man consciously struggling to better his condition, especially when he has reason to hope that he will succeed in doing so in exact proportion to his merits and abilities, can hardly develop a "class interest" for which he will persistently sacrifice all honor and decency. Sailors often urge bad causes; oftener still they urge good causes in bad ways; and always there is the cruel imperfection of the law. Here are explanations enough of the seaman's failure to get redress in court for his wrongs.

—Again the attempt to find treasure in the sunken British frigate Hussar has been abandoned, because the records show conclusively that when that vessel went down she had nothing of any particular value on board. These records have always been moderately accessible to all who chose to examine them, and yet the story of gold in the old hull has persisted, and every few years since 1780 efforts to recover it have been made. There is no reason to think that we have seen the last of them. It is impossible to keep men long convinced that what they earnestly desire does not exist.

—When one of our contemporaries prints without giving credit matter taken by the column, or even by the paragraph, from the pages of this paper, our natural indignation is usually mitigated by the hope that the failure to acknowledge the source of its news is the result of accident or oversight. That hope allows appreciation of the tacit compliment which the act of appropriation implies to mitigate still further the impulse to make vehement and harsh remarks on the subject of thieves and thefts. In most cases, therefore, nothing is either said or done about this sort of thing, and it goes on day after day unreprehended. There are a few papers, however, in regard to which it is impossible to feel a doubt, and over which it is unnecessary to throw the shield of courteous charity. They steal persistently, intentionally, and by the wholesale. Delighting in the fact that scissors work more cheaply than telegraph instruments, they seize and sell property to which they have no more right than the pickpocket has to the watches and handkerchiefs he takes to the pawn shop. Most shameless and habitual of these criminals, perhaps, is The Daily Evening Telegraph of Philadelphia. Almost every number of that paper contains a column or more of matter taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed as telegraphic dispatches, under a New York date, and quite destitute of credit line or phrase of acknowledgment. Letters of protest to the editor of The Telegraph have remained unnoticed and the plundering continues. He deceives his readers, violates the copyright law, appropriates our property, and profits by our expenditures in what seems to be complete ignorance that such acts are either dangerous or dishonest. What sort of morality do they teach in Philadelphia, anyhow?

PERSONAL.

—Whether Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF is to be the tie that binds Senator PLATT to Mr. JACOB WORTH, or whether he is to be a sort of buffer State, interposed between them like Siam between French Tonquin and British Burmah, his responsibilities will be equally great, and the dangers of his position no less in the one case than in the other. To the eye, however, the Lieutenant Governor would seem likely to last longer as a buffer State than as a tie that binds, so it is to be hoped that he will choose the former rôle, and give up the blessedness supposed to be incidental to the latter.

—Before Prof. LIBBEY left the scene of his recent exploit he ought to have completed his work by fastening to the mighty rock he had so ruthlessly devastated a big sign bearing a new name in harmony with its present pitiable condition. Thanks to this too enterprising vandal, there is no longer any Mesa Encantada; the spell has been broken, the accumulated romance and poetry of centuries have been destroyed, all the alluring mystery is taken away, and with the aid of a long rope and one mule an abode of the gods has been reduced to a narrow strip of sage brush inhabited by a few rats and lizards. Hence the need for a new designation, and we can think of nobody better qualified than Prof. LIBBEY to pick out one that would just fit the requirements. His own name should form a part of the appellation, and the rest of it should be indicative of the rock's chemical composition or of its similarity in shape to a cook stove or a grain elevator. In all seriousness we consider that the ascent of this strange cliff was a most reprehensible piece of business. The Mesa Encantada was a precious treasure. One could dream dreams about it, and hear the whisperings of spirits on its summit, and in imagination wander through its ruined temples and palaces. None of these things can be done now, simply because Prof. LIBBEY, in a pretended search for what he knew would disappear the moment he mounted the dizzy verge and scanned the inviolate plain, gratified a barbarous desire to stand in a place which wiser men had refrained from visiting. It was a cruel deed, by which this country has been robbed of a precious heritage, and we, for our part, do not propose to join in speaking of the professor's achievement as if it were something to be proud of.

—Kaiser WILHELM'S humiliating defeat in the Prussian Diet creates an amount of pleasurable emotion among all of the more advanced nations that clearly proves the sort of popularity which this eminent personage has earned. And even in countries where the rights of plebeians are not the objects of particularly affectionate interest, there seems to be the same delight over the Emperor's set-back. Everywhere the question "What will he do about it?" is asked, and nowhere is any regret expressed at the fact that he can do nothing effective except at the peril of his crown.

—A woman has just died at Teignmouth, in Devonshire, who was certainly one of the most logical and consistent of her sex. One evening in 1858, when she was thirty-eight years of age and in perfect health, she retired as usual. Next morning she said that bed was the most comfortable place in the world, and announced her intention of remaining there for the rest of her natural life. This determination she calmly carried out. The London papers do not tell what the woman's name or station was, from which fact one may conclude that she was a person of good family, and it is certain that she had some wealth, for she not only had property affairs to attend to, but she looked after them with intelligence and success. For two years she lay in an up-stairs room, and for thirty-seven her bed was placed in one on the ground floor, commanding the entrance to the house and grounds. From this vantage point, by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, she could see everything that went on around the house and in the gardens; while her sense of hearing became so acute that nothing transpired inside its four walls which escaped her attention. Neither the death of her father nor that of her mother, which took place after she had retired for this long rest, operated to alter her resolution. Neither did she change her diet in any way, but, despite her recumbent habit of life, continued to eat her usual meals, dining at 8, and consuming such things as ducks, game, peaches, pork, and all things indigestible, and taking her coffee and liqueurs regularly all her life. Doctors visited her, but she had no need of their prescriptions, and it was only a few months ago that the effects of her extraordinary manner of life began to be visible. Then she gradually failed. At her death, she weighed nearly seventeen stone, and the coffin in which she was buried was the largest ever made in South Devon. She was no miser, but lived well, gave freely, and handed on her fortune unimpaired to her collateral descendants.

ANYBODY MAY LEARN TO SWIM.

Two Half Hours of Determined Effort Will Accomplish that Result.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that so many lose their lives because they have never learned to swim will, I trust, be regarded sufficient apology for pointing out the further fact that anybody may learn to swim in two half hours spent in determined effort to that end. To begin with, let it be understood that the act of "treading water" consists in simply remaining in one place in the water in an upright position by motion of the arms and legs moved as a dog, horse, or ox moves his legs in swimming, omitting his effort to move forward. This having been understood, let the tyro wade out from the shore in gradually deepening water until he finds himself in water, say, up to his chin; then turn round, face the shore, and proceed to tread water, continuing his efforts until he finds himself standing upright, his feet not touching bottom. Half an hour's persistent effort will enable him to master this his first lesson. When he has done so much, he has virtually captured the whole business. When he again goes into the water, let him go out to the same depth, turn round, face the shore as before, and strike out in front, with his hands and arms, at the same time kicking backward. He will find, almost before he is aware of it, that he is off bottom and slowly swimming toward the shore. In fact, he has learned to swim. His flights will be short at first. He can easily learn the common strokes and methods of swimming after he has first learned to swim dog fashion. All he needs, however, is practice to enable him to swim at will, according to his physical strength. In these suggestions the masculine is assumed to include the feminine. NATATOR.

New York, July 26, 1897.

PLEA FOR THE BOBOLINKS.

Rapidly Decreasing in Numbers Owing to Slaughter by Sportsmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the bobolinks are beginning to make preparations for their Southern journey, it makes me sad to think that in a few short weeks these beautiful songsters will be shot to satisfy, not hunger, but the pampered appetites of those who long for a change of food, and also to make sport for the gunner. What a different welcome we give them here at the North. We say: "Oh, won't it be fine when the bobolinks come with their cheerful rollicking songs, making the fields ring with their music, and giving new life to everything?" The young go miles to see and hear them, and the old man stands by the field and says: "There's nothing like them, miss. It makes this old heart young again when I hear their glad voices, and I long every year for their return." A little girl of seven, who went to see them with me, exclaimed: "Oh, ain't they pretty? They have black breasts and white backs. All the other birdies have light breasts. What makes that?" As is generally known, the male bobolinks lose their Summer dress the latter part of July or early in August, and look like the females, which are yellowish brown, darkly or blackly streaked. About the middle of August they go to Pennsylvania en route to their Winter quarters. Here they feed on the seeds of the reed, and are called reed birds. At the South they feed on rice, and are called rice birds; and when they reach the West Indies they are called butter birds. As soon as they begin their journey, sportsmen get their guns ready, and thousands are sacrificed before they reach their home. It is cruel that singing birds should meet such a fate. They are rapidly decreasing in numbers, and unless something is done to protect them, we shall not have even one to bring us joy at the advent of Spring. Three years ago hundreds were flying over the fields in this place, while this year twenty-five have been a large number! That the huntsman may have mercy on them is the prayer of many hearts! A. A. C.

Woodbourne, N. Y., July 24, 1897.

The Alleged Anti-Low League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a report in certain morning papers of Monday of the formation in Brooklyn of an "Anti-Low League," the President of which is one Patrick Sarsfield Kerwin, said to be President of the Irish National Alliance. Several clubs of the alliance are said to have been represented at the alleged meeting at which the "Anti-Low League" was formed. This Mr. Kerwin is not the President of the Irish National Alliance. He happens to be a very insignificant member of the alliance, but neither he nor any other member, no matter what his position, has the right to mix it up in American politics.

A fundamental principle of the Irish National Alliance is that it must not interfere in American politics. Its members are of all shades of political opinion. This "Anti-Low League" has not the sanction of the alliance, and not a single man at Kerwin's meeting, if ever any such were held, was empowered (or dare he be empowered to represent any of the clubs mentioned in the report. Kerwin's action is simply an outrageous piece of presumption. I hope you will give prominence to this letter.

WILLIAM LYMAN,
President Irish National Alliance.
New York, July 27, 1897.

Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a policy holder in the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association I desire to call your attention to a slight error which occurred in your report of the meeting held in the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building on July 26. You say that the Chairman, the Rev. Thomas Heywood, would have to make a "tour of all the places where policy holders reside, &c." Mr. Heywood has requested me to correct this statement of yours. He has no intention of calling upon policy holders, but he requests policy holders to send to him their names and addresses, with the number and amount of their policies, to his New York address at the office of A. E. Woodruff, Room 49, Equitable Building. If you will kindly give publicity to this correction you will confer a favor upon the policy holders, of whom I am one. WILLIAM HICKS.
132 Nassau Street, New York City, July 27, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Natural Selection.

"I don't know what's going to become of that boy of mine. He was never known to get anything right."

"Make a weather prophet of him."—Detroit Free Press.

Likely to Be.

"The honeymoon may be said to be over," said the Cumminsville sage in a fine burst of alliteration, "when the bills for bacon begin to be bigger than the bills for boxes of bonbons."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Friend.

Wallace—Hargreaves had the impudence to accuse you of laughing at your own jokes, but I called him down all right.

Ferry—That was very kind of you—oh, by the way, what did you say to him?

"I told him that they were not your own jokes at all."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

One Patriot Made Happy.

Mr. Dukane—That friend of yours from Ohio is a confirmed office seeker, isn't he?

Mr. Gaswell—Yes, and he is glad of it.

"Glad of what?"

"Glad that he is a confirmed office seeker. The Senate confirmed him for a Consulship."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Lacked Experience.

"Has he had any real, practical experience in the theatrical business?" asked the manager, who was looking for an assistant.

"No," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes, thoughtfully. "I can't say he has. He has been connected with the profession a long time, but he never, to my knowledge, was with an attraction that didn't make money enough to pay its expenses."—Washington Star.

A STORY OF CAPE COD.

Florence Ada Wightman in Boston Transcript.

Good Captain Ebenezer
Stood, looking out to sea,
Watching the boats at anchor
And chewing, lazily,
A quid, but fresh selected,
With hands in pockets, where
He fingered plug and jackknife,
Counting the cuts still there.

Along the beach came rushing
A crowd of men and boys;
"Oh, Captain Ebenezer!"
They cried, with clamorous noise,
"Oh, Captain—neighbor—hurry,
Your wife from yonder boat
Has fallen! She is drowning!
She cannot keep afloat!"

Good Captain Ebenezer,
He heaved a ponderous sigh,
E'en as he strode the beach to where
A boat at hand lay nigh;
He grasped the oars, and, in a trice,
Was pulling mighty strokes,
When cries rose from the lookers on—
"What ails ye naow, good folks?"

"The other way! Quick! Turn about!
You're headed wrong! There, see!
The tide's a-turning, she'll be swept
Straight aout th' bay to sea!
Quick! Hurry! put the boat about,
Or, never, never more,
Shall Mrs. Ebenezer tread
Old Cape Cod's sandy shore!"

Wise Captain Ebenezer
Shifted his quid about;
"Good friends an' neighbors all," he said,
"Ye mean the truth, no doubt;
But, look ye, I've lived thirty years
'Long side o' her, my wife,
She'll allers swim agin the tide—
She's done it all her life.

"She's made contrairy like inside—
The Lord, he fixed her so,
An' kind o' left the 'yeses' out
Her constitootion—though
There ain't a smarter woman walks
Abaout the town. Ye'll see
I'll fetch her safe ashore again."
So, sure enough, did he.

And now the moral of my tale
Take well to heart, I pray,
Poor human nature's still the same
Where'er so e'er we stray.
And people everywhere you'll find
Who, like the Captain's wife,
Delight in contradictory ways,
So long as they have life.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Lord George Hamilton Tells the Commons Why American Rails Were Bought for India.

FAST CRUISERS FOR ENGLAND

Supplementary Naval Estimate of £500,000 Announced to Begin Four Vessels of 11,850 Tons, able to Take Part in Action with Battleships.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question why the East Indian Railway, owned by the Government, had purchased 7,708 tons of rails from the Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, said that the lowest British bid was £8,675 higher than the American.

In Committee of Supply Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced a supplementary naval estimate of £500,000, which, he said, was necessitated by rapid additions to foreign navies. It is proposed to utilize the amount mentioned in the immediate commencement of the construction of four additional very fast armored cruisers of 11,850 tons each, capable of the double duty of taking part in action with battleships and protecting the lines of communication.

In addition to these £00,000 will be spent for new torpedo boat destroyers. The completion of the ships now in course of construction will be accelerated so as to leave the coming year free for the new designs.

ENGLISH ATTACKED IN INDIA.

Tribesmen, Aroused by Fanaticism, Fall on a Camp Near Simla, but Are Driven Off.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Simla says that a large body of tribesmen made an attack last night on Camp Malakand, in the Chitral.

In the fight that ensued Private Leonard Manley of the Forty-fifth Sikhs was killed, Private Taylor dangerously wounded, and Major Herbert and Lieut. Watling of the Engineer Corps were severely hurt.

The cavalry, with guides, is now pursuing the enemy, who retreated this morning.

A later dispatch from Simla says the attacking force comprises 1,000 tribesmen under the leadership of a man known as Mad Nullah. The fighting was very sharp. Reinforcements are being pushed forward to the scene of conflict.

ROSE UP WITHOUT WARNING.

Attack on Malakand Delivered at 10:30 o'Clock at Night.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Simla which says yet another proof is given of the wave of fanaticism which is sweeping along the northwest frontier. The story is curious as showing how quick the tribesmen can be gathered and how readily they respond to the appeal of fanaticism. Since the Chitral campaign ended the Swat Valley has been perfectly peaceful, trade has developed and the Swatis have been contented and have shown no signs of disaffection. On Monday, however, without the least warning, the whole population underwent a sudden change.

The first news that reached Malakand was that a disturbance had occurred at Chana, near Chakdara bridge. A few hours later news was received that Mullah, a priest who is well known locally, gathered a force of armed men, raising the cry of a "Holy war."

In the evening it was reported that he was advancing toward Malakand, and preparations were made to send a column in the morning to disperse the gathering. The tribal levies, who fled as Mullah advanced, reported that Malakand would be attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning. The camp was alert, but the attack was delivered at 10:30 o'clock at night, a very unusual hour. An attempt was made to surprise the camp, and a fight ensued which resulted in the tribesmen being repulsed.

At daybreak Col. Meiklejohn sent a column to reconnoitre and to pursue the enemy. This force discovered that the whole valley was in arms and that it was impossible to open communication with Chakdara. Instead of being discarcerned at the failure of their night attack, the tribesmen prepared to renew hostilities, and Col. McKeljohn accordingly prepared for defense. He wired for reinforcements, which have already reached Chakdara.

Nothing is feared now but that the report of the rising, spreading rapidly, may stimulate the tribesmen to attack the expedition to the Tochi Valley.

MASHINGOMBIS' KRAAL TAKEN.

British Have One Killed and Several Wounded in South Africa.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch has been received at the Colonial Office, dated Fort Salisbury, (South Africa,) July 26, announcing that a combined movement of the Fort Salisbury police and the Hussars resulted in the capture of the Mashingombis's Kraal, at Fort Martin, near Hartley, on Saturday. The dispatch says the fighting continues. The British losses were one killed and several wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses of the enemy, as the country is a mass of rocks and is filled with caves.

In a previous engagement, which took place twenty miles from the Mashingombis's Kraal, the Hussars lost one killed and another wounded.

GAZALAND FULL OF REBELLION.

Portuguese Garrison Said to Have Been Massacred in Ambush.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says no news has reached Delagoa Bay of the expedition sent by Gov. Albuquerque of Mozambique to relieve Chamtsootu Fort. It is rumored that the garrison, while pursuing the retreating rebels, were caught in ambush and massacred. The whole of Gazaland, the correspondent says, is seething with rebellion and the Portuguese forces are few and incapable.

Moving Against Brazilian Rebels.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that Gen. Oscar, commanding the Government troops, wires that he has occupied two villages, but is awaiting reinforcements before making an attack upon the main position of the rebels at Canudos.

EXPLOSIVE IN BERLIN MAIL.

Postal Employe Injured by the Bursting of a Package.

BERLIN, July 27.—While the postal employes were transferring mail from one cart to another to-day in front of the Post Office at the Potsdam railway station one of the parcels suddenly exploded, injuring an employe severely.

The address on the package could not be deciphered from the fragments, but the police are making investigations as to its origin and destination.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

Andrade's Way Clear to the Presidency—Treaty with France.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 27.—Francisco Castillo having declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, the success of Gen. Andrade is considered almost certain.

Dr. Juan Pietri, the Envoy Extraordinary of Venezuela to Germany, who has been in Paris for some time with the object of accomplishing the renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, arrived here on the 14th inst. with the protocol ad referendum. The Press, as usual, made a vigorous attack upon the protocol without knowing what it contained. A Cabinet council will be held on July 30 to consider the document.

It is announced upon official authority that the protocol is looked upon with favor by the Venezuelan Government. Article IV., governing the question of copyright, has been canceled.

THESSALY OR A GUARANTEE.

Germany May Not Join in Recommending the Sultan to Accept the Treaty.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Cologne Gazette says that several of the powers, including Germany, have adopted the standpoint that the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey cannot be demanded unless indemnity by Greece is paid or guaranteed.

As payment of indemnity by a loan is out of the question, the only alternative, The Gazette says, seems to be International control of Greek finances, and unless some such guarantee is included in the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey it is questionable whether Germany will recommend the Sultan to accept the treaty.

FINANCIAL CONTROL AT ATHENS.

A Clause in the Peace Treaty Putting It in Europe's Control.

PARIS, July 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that as the result of the initiative of Germany, backed by Austria and Italy, a clause has been drafted for embodiment in the peace treaty whereby European financial control will be established at Athens.

The various foreign offices are now considering the clause.

AMERICAN HEIRS FAVORED.

Likely to Secure the Estate of Williamson in Paris.

PARIS, July 27.—The American heirs of a wealthy American named Williamson, who recently died here after a residence of a quarter of a century in France, will probably secure the deceased's property, the French courts having dismissed the claim of the French claimants, which was based upon the assertion that the deceased had lived with a Frenchwoman and that he was legally married to her, according to the laws of certain of the American States.

RALEIGH'S VISIT TO MOROCCO.

Consul General Burke Received with Marked Respect.

TANGIER, July 27.—The United States warship Raleigh returned here this morning.

Consul General Burke reports that he has been received everywhere along the coast with marked respect. He has not yet received an answer from the Sultan to the demands made upon him growing out of the recent irritating attitude of the natives toward American citizens, but the reply is expected daily, and it is understood that the Government will make all the concessions asked.

AMERICANS GET THE CONTRACTS

Machinery for the London Central Railway to be Made Here.

LONDON, July 27.—According to The Daily Mail, the English firms are very indignant that the contracts for the traction plant of the London Central Railway, which is to be an underground electric line, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of pounds, has been given to Americans.

The Secretary of the company explains that the contracts for carriages, locomotives, and machinery were given to American firms on the advice of the electrical experts, who represent that the greater use of electrical traction in the United States has brought its manufacture to a higher degree of perfection and made it far less expensive than in England.

LONDON CALAMITY CRY.

Chronicle Thinks President Andrews's Dismissal Significant.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle this morning devotes an editorial article to the dismissal of E. Benjamin Andrews from the presidency of Brown University, which action it regards as the most serious blow the capitalist oligarchy has yet struck at social, economic, and intellectual liberty in America.

The Chronicle says: "There is no doubt that, like Professor Bemis, who was dismissed from the University of Chicago, President Andrews was dismissed because he warned his countrymen against the growth of great monopolies.

"It seems certain that a conflict is approaching that will shake the Union as it was shaken by the great slavery question. It looks as though the splendid millionaire endowments of American Universities had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolists. We anticipate a great wave of opinion against the pretensions of the monopolist class as dangerous to freedom. This movement will lead to the substitution of public for private control and ownership of the big trusts and monopolies and the substitution of State for private colleges and universities."

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, July 27.—At to-day's meeting of the Lambeth conference a resolution was passed recognizing the adoption of the title of Archbishop in the Provinces of Canada.

LONDON, July 27.—Ambassador Hay says that the report that there have been negotiations between him and Mr. Whitelaw Reid whereby the latter may become the occupant of the Hay mansion at Washington is inaccurate.

LONDON, July 27.—The suggestion is publicly repeated that the proposed Devonshire ball for charity be abandoned. Most of those concerned deceived the idea coldly.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Cairo says it is rumored there that the friendly tribes have occupied Van Heuad without any resistance those concerned have received the idea coldly.

Americans Coming Home.

LONDON, July 27.—Bishop Potter will be among the passengers by the Germanic, which sails for New York to-morrow. John W. Foster, the United States Special Seal Commissioner, will sail on Saturday.

CONSUL MUNCHMEYER A SUICIDE

His Successor at San Salvador Had Already Been Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—United States Minister Baker has cabled the State Department that United States Consul Otto Munchmeyer, at San Salvador, committed suicide there last night. Mr. Baker says that he will appoint a Vice Consul to take charge of the office.

Munchmeyer was appointed from West Virginia in 1895, first to the Vice Consulate at Acajutla, and later in the same year to San Salvador to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. A few days ago Mr. Jenkins of Nebraska was nominated for the place held by Munchmeyer.

BOSTON'S "DOOMING BOARD."

More Than $25,000,000 May Be Added to Taxable Valuation.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—The "Dooming Board," which has been sitting for three weeks, adjourned this afternoon. It will be two weeks yet before the schedule of valuations will be ready for public distribution. It is expected, however, from present indications, that more than $25,000,000 will be added to the taxable valuation of the city.

The city proper, Dorchester, and Brighton will show the largest gains. The constantly increasing net debt and the limited $0 tax rate have been features the assessors have had difficulty in reconciling, but an increase greater than $25,000,000 could not be found. The net debt of Boston is relatively as great as that of New York, and those who make a study of judiciary affairs see no other way to meet and keep in check this growing burden than by a removal of the $0 limit.

Suicide of Jean Malausanne.

Jean Malausanne, thirty-five years old, a Frenchman, shot and killed himself last night at 226 West Twenty-seventh Street. With his wife and child Jean came to this country a short time ago and opened a small laundry. Business was very bad; the man became discouraged, and took to drinking. When drunk he threatened his wife. Last night he went home insanely drunk. He abused his wife, and finally declared he would kill her. She picked up her baby and ran screaming into the street. When she was returning with Policeman James Fitzgibbons, Jean shot himself.

WAR STORY FROM JAPAN

Soldiers in Citizens' Garb to be Forwarded to Hawaii as Plain Emigrants.

WARSHIPS TO HELP THEM LAND

A Japanese Official Writes that Fifteen Hundred Men Will Go Out in the Present Month Drilled and Ready to Take Up Arms.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—A letter written by a Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in this city conveys the information that the Japanese Government will forward to Honolulu, in the latter part of July, 1,500 Japanese emigrants. These individuals are now in the garrison at Neegata, being soldiers in the Japanese service, and will go on shore in Honolulu as simple citizens, but drilled and ready for military duty at once. The steamers which are to convey these men have been chartered by the Japanese Government, and carry, in addition to the 1,500 passengers, arms, ammunition, and military stores of sufficient quantity to make it interesting for any party trying to prevent their landing.

In addition, three large men-of-war are already preparing to leave Yokohama, to arrive at Honiulu at about the same time that the landing of the so-called emigrants will take place. The correspondent, who has been educated in the United States, used the expression, no doubt acquired when here: "We will get there, and don't you forget it," and remarked further:

"I cannot write this in my own language, but you understand English predictions conveyed in a previous letter from this official were verified."

JAPAN'S PROTEST COMMENTED ON.

London Newspapers Excited Over the Chances of a Conflict.

LONDON, July 27.—The St. James's Gazette, commenting upon Japan's protest in the Hawaiian matter, says:

"According to European usage, it amounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force, and is equivalent to warning the United States that they must give up their views as to Hawaii or prepare for war. It does mean just so much in the mouth of Japan, though the Americans do not seem to think so. But they have such odd ideas of diplomatic language that they are no great authorities."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"We have said from the first that it is no concern of Great Britain whether the United States annexes Hawaii or not, but Japan's protest should give the American jingoes something to think about. It remains to be seen whether American opinion will ratify the annexation policy. If it does, the matter will become important, for Japan has a powerful navy; and, if it does not, Secretary Sherman, and, at any rate, President McKinley, will think twice before inviting the Japanese navy to do the mischief it undoubtedly could."

The Globe, referring to the "cynical insolence of the American Minister," says:

"Should it be our misfortune to engage in a quarrel with our kin beyond the sea, we must seize Hawaii immediately; but the state of things against which it is necessary to take precautions now is the by no means remote contingency of a war between the United States and a European power able to take Hawaii, which would then become a strategic point of great importance against ourselves. If Japan abdicates or commutes her rights, it is the clear duty of this country to interfere, even at the risk of another abusive dispatch from Sherman."

Japanese Naval Officers Confident.

YOKOHOMA, July 27.—The feeling among the Japanese naval officers over the Hawaiian affair is quite pronounced; and the confidence bred of their successes in the Japan-China war confirms them in a state of mind and feeling sure to cause more or less trouble in the near future.

HOLLOW LOGS ON SEGURANCA.

Havana Officials Seize 150 Which Are Supposed to Contain Contraband of War.

HAVANA, July 27.—The Ward Line steamer Seguranca, which arrived here from New York on Sunday, brought a consignment of 150 hollow logs, about 15 feet in length, with the ends, although closed, showing clearly that they had been painted red for the purpose of disguise.

The logs have been deposited at the Tallapiedra wharf, in the custody of the police. They have not yet been examined, but it is suspected, from their weight, that they contain contraband of war.

At the office of the Ward Line, at 115 Wall Street, yesterday, A. G. Smith, the Superintendent of the office, said that he knew nothing about the matter. When asked if any logs had been shipped on the Seguranca he said that he believed there had been, but he said that he could not tell the name or the shipper or the consignee.

TEN AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Consul General Lee Sends a List of the Men in Cuban Jails.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Consul General Lee has informed the State Department that in the event of the release of the American, Louis Somelian, now confined at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba in addition to the five Competitor prisoners: Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez y Diaz, at Sagua La Grand; Julio Tomas Sainz, and Frank Agramont, at Santiago. All of them are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction.

The United States Consul at Manzanillo has cabled the Secretary of State a contradiction of the story that Albert Slusser, an American, has been captured by Spanish troops and taken to that place. He says that nothing is known of Slusser's arrest.

HAVANA, July 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Diario de La Marina says that a telegram from San Sebastian announces that Premier Canovas del Castillo declares that it is impossible for the Government to grant a pardon to Manuel Fernandez.

MAJOR TAKEN IN A HOSPITAL.

Mariano Aymerich Captured While Undergoing Treatment.

HAVANA, July 27.—The police of this city yesterday captured the insurgent Major, Mariano Aymerich at a private hospital in Gerro, where he was undergoing treatment for wounds received in an engagement some time ago.

Official reports from various provinces state that seventy-seven insurgents, thirty-six of whom bore arms, have surrendered to the authorities.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE TROUBLE.

Complaint Against an American Assistant Inspector at Havana.

HAVANA, July 27.—United States Sanitary Inspector Dr. Brunner has lodged a complaint with the United States Treasury Department against Assistant Inspector Dr. Castellanos for signing a health certificate contrary to his orders. It is understood that Dr. Castellanos has for years been signing certificates, having been duly authorized to do so by Dr. Burgess. Dr. Castellanos, it is said, has made an appeal to the Washington Government.

ESCAPED HANGING BY DYING.

Fate of Charles Dreher of Missouri, Who Killed a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Charles Dreher, the murderer of Bertha Hunicke, died at the insane asylum at Fulton, Mo., Saturday. He was sentenced to be hanged, but was declared insane and sent to the asylum.

Dreher was operated on July 11, in the hope of restoring his reason. A portion of his skull was removed, and he appeared to be doing well, but typhoid fever set in and he died.

Had the operation proved successful, he would have been hanged.

SULZER'S CONVENTION CALL

Proposal to Nominate a German-American for Mayor on a Personal Liberty Platform.

ASSOCIATES SAY IT'S A TRICK

They Declare the Harlem Man Is Fond of Joking and Had No Authority to Call Any Meeting for Political Purposes.

"Personal Liberty and a German-American for Mayor of Greater New York" is the motto on the banner raised by Herman Sulzer, and he has called a convention for this afternoon to nominate a candidate. If the fates are auspicious the Sulzerites may be the first party to, in sporting parlance, "shy its castor into the ring" and place its candidate in the field, as formally appealing for the suffrages of the voters.

But there is a cloud on the horizon, and the party, which so far seems to consist mainly of Mr. Sulzer, may decide not to take radical action so early in the campaign.

A letter written on the letter head of the Association of Ballroom and Park Proprietors and Managers of New York, Brooklyn, and Vicinity, and signed "Herman Sulzer, Sec., per C. L. M.," was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night. It recited that a "highly important meeting" of the association would be held this afternoon to take positive political action in combination with over 5,000 societies in New York and Brooklyn, demanding the candidacy of a German-American for Mayor of Greater New York on the issue of personal liberty, whose name will be presented at this meeting.

The letterhead bore the names of "M. Heuman," President; A. Winkoop, Vice President; F. Mayser, Treasurer, and H. Sulzer, Secretary. None of Mr. Sulzer's employes would give his address to the reporter who went to Harlem to find him, and "C. L. M.," who is said to be C. L. Miller, Mr. Sulzer's secretary, was also away.

More enlightenment was sought from the other persons whose names were on the letter head. "Mr. Heuman," it appeared, was Michael Heumann, proprietor of the Terrace Garden. He is in Germany, having gone abroad with the New York sharpshooters last month, and is not taking any great interest in local politics just now. He will not be home till the middle of August. A. Winkoop, the Vice President, lives in Brooklyn. He said over the telephone that he had not authorized the call and knew nothing of it until he received the written notice a day or so ago.

Frederick Mayser, general manager of the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, said: "Sulzer is up to all sorts of tricks, and what he means by this I confess I don't know. I guess he wants to get us all up there to his place and have fun with us. He's done so more than once before. I think I'll have to go up there to-morrow and call him down."

Mr. Mayser had a conference with Mr. Winkoop, and arranged for joint action in the calling-down enterprise.

"Sulzer has always been a good bit of a Tammany man," continued Mr. Mayser. "If he really means this meeting to advance the interests of any particular candidate, I can't guess who it is. Tamsen? Oh, no. It might be William Sohmer, the Register, or Controller Fitch. But I think he just wants to get a crowd up there, and perhaps to get a little advertising. I think our association would do well to keep out of politics, at least until the suit we are prosecuting to test our rights under the Raines law is decided."

Mr. Mayser said the association was organized ten years ago, and two years ago had conducted a demonstration in favor of a liberal Sunday law in which 55,000 people turned out. But its object was not political, and he again denounced the call as "one of Sulzer's Harlem tricks."

GENEVIEVE M. DALY DROWNED.

New York Girl Overcome by the Undertow at York, Me.

YORK, Me., July 27.—Miss Genevieve M. Daly of New York City was carried out by the under tow and drowned while Bathing at York Beach this morning. Her sister, Miss Emilia Daly, and Ella Ranny were rescued with difficulty by J. A. Peterson of Cambridgeport. The body of Miss Daly was quickly recovered, but restoratives were applied in vain.

Cecil Daly, a brother of the unfortunate girl, tried to save his sister by swimming, but he himself was pulled into the boat exhausted.

JUDGE COOLEY BREAKING DOWN.

Ex-Inter-State Commerce Commissioner in a Michigan Sanitarium.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 27.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley has been taken to a sanitarium at Flint, Mich.

Judge Cooley's breakdown can be said to date from the time he resigned from the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1891. He is seventy-three years of age, and was elected to three terms in the Michigan Supreme Court. He also published many text books, and revised and edited those of other authors. There is but little hope of his recovery, his mind having almost entirely left him. Still at times he is perfectly rational, and speaks of his infirmity.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daniel Frohman will sail from Southampton Saturday.

Jane English has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle for Frank Daniels's company in "The Idol's Eye."

The rain last night prevented performances being given at Madison Square Roof Garden and the Casino Roof Garden. The indoor performances at Koster & Bial's and Hammerstein's Olympia were well attended.

Gretchen Lyons will play the part of Betty Fondacre in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," in place of Annie Russell, who has been engaged to appear as Sylvia with Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance."

Camille Cleveland has been engaged by Managers Rich and Harris to play the part of Mrs. Tom Best in "The Good Mr. Best," opening at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 23. Georgia Caine was engaged to play this rôle, but has been released to play Julie Bon Bon in "The Girl from Paris."

De Wolf Hopper and John Philip Sousa have entered into an arrangement to give a six weeks' season of "El Capitan," beginning next April. The double attraction will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House for two nights. The intention of the combined management is to give a concert from 8 to 9 o'clock, and then present the opera.

"Very Little Faust" was successfully produced at Manhattan Beach Monday night by William F. Parry's company. The book is by Richard F. Carroll, who has cleverly adapted "Le Petit Faust" in an entertaining style. Herve's original music has been augmented by some new numbers by Fred Eustis. Dorothy Morton as Marguerite won marked approval, and Richard Carroll, Alf C. Wheelan, Harry Lackstone, and Truly Shattuck were acceptable in their respective parts.

The concerts by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at Madison Square Roof Garden continue with marked success. The programme selected for to-night is made up of requested selections, including: March, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; overture, "Preciosa," Weber; romanza, "On the Mountain," Grieg; ballet music, Rubinstein; overture, "Sakuntala," Goldmarck; "Invitation to the Dance," Weber-Berlioz; Unfinished Symphony, (first movement,) Schubert; Spring song, Mendelssohn; fantasie, "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; waltz, "Martin," Zeller; Swedish wedding march, Sodermann; "Dream After the Ball," Czibulka; "Charge of the Hussars," Sprintler.

The managers of the Casino have announced that they will raise the prices of the first ten rows of orchestra seats to $2 each Monday. They say that this has been necessitated by the constant demand for good seats, which are invariably held by speculators. In the past month speculators have been much in evidence at that theatre's entrance, and theatre-goers coming late to the performance have been compelled to pay heavy premiums for seats. Mr. Lederer expects that the speculators will not be so eager to purchase the higher-priced seats, and that the late comers will not be compelled to buy from them in the future.

M'KINLEY'S NEPHEW FAVORED.

The President Decides That He Shall Be Postmaster of Moline, Ill.—Another Candidate.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President McKinley has assumed the responsibility for the appointment of his nephew, George H. McKinley, as Postmaster at Moline, Ill., an office that pays $2,700.

The nephew is foreman of a foundry. To-day Congressman Prince of the Moline Congressional District called at the White House and asked for the appointment of W. F. Eastman, editor of the Republican newspaper of Moline.

"Mr. Prince," said the President, "I wish you would indorse my nephew, George H. McKinley."

"But, Mr. President, I have already indorsed Eastman, and believe he ought to be appointed. If I was to go back now I would be held politically responsible."

"Tell them you indorsed my nephew at my request," replied the President.

Mr. Prince acquiesced.

"There was nothing left for me to do," said Congressman Prince afterward.

THE MISSING THOMAS TELFORD

Kingston Reporter Confesses He Wrote the English Lawyers' Letters About the Rich Aunt.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27.—Many persons here bemoan the fact that they loaned money to Thomas Telford in order that he might sail for Scotland to claim an inheritance left him by an aged aunt amounting to some £90,000. They were induced to loan money by reason of the contents of many letters which he said he had received from English lawyers informing him that his aunt was about to die and wished to make him her heir.

Last year he went to Scotland. When he returned he told of fabulous riches that he was to have in June of this year. Then he borrowed more money and sailed away in company with Michael J. Kelly, a brother-in-law. When London was reached Telford excused himself for a moment at the Euston Station, where they were awaiting a train for Carlisle, Scotland, the home of the wealthy aunt. Since that time Telford has not been seen or heard of.

The London police cannot find him, although search is still being kept up. Mr. Kelly went on to Carlisle, and tried to find Telford's aunt, but failed.

Mr. Kelly sailed for home on the Umbria, arriving here last Saturday. Telford's wife is stricken with grief over the unexplained absence of her husband. She says he is guilty of no wrong.

James D. Craig, a reporter here, confessed to-day that he had written many letters at Telford's request, and from his dictation, signing the letters with the names of bogus law firms, the letters stating that Thomas Telford was the heir to his aunt's large estates and commanding him to at once start for England.

Craig says Telford told him he wanted to play a joke on some one. For years Thomas Telford was the coachman for the late William B. Fitch. That he should have duped his friends and acquaintances is much wondered at, and the apparently studied fraud is more surprising when it is known what little education the old man is possessed of.

SUICIDE OF JACOB LOEB.

Family, Saying They Obeyed Coroner Hoeber, Would Admit No One to the House.

Jacob Loeb, who was fifty-eight years old, and at 432 East Seventy-fifth Street conducted the largest matzoth bakery in the city, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 219 East Forty-eighth Street. Contrary to his habit Loeb returned to his home shortly before noon while his wife was out. A domestic told Mrs. Loeb when she returned, and she went to her husband's room. He was not there, and she found his body on the third floor. He had shot himself in the right temple, and sat in a chair dead. No cause is known for the suicide besides the fact that Loeb had recently complained that business was bad.

One of the sons of the dead man, as soon as he heard of his father's death, drove to the home of Coroner Hoeber, who was a personal friend of Loeb. It was the Coroner's day off, but he decided to take charge of the case. After looking at the body, according to the members of the family, he advised that they say nothing of the death to any one who should call at the house, as he would make all necessary arrangements.

Coroner Hoeber telephoned to the Coroner's office, and directed his physician, Dr. Weston, to examine the body, so as to grant the necessary burial permit. In the meantime nothing was said to the police of the suicide. When the news of the suicide reached the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, Patrolman O'Neill was sent to make an investigation. He was met by a young man, who refused to tell anything or to let him in the house. "Coroner Hoeber told us to keep it quiet," said the man.

Then Capt. Steinkamp, in uniform, went to the house. But he couldn't get in. He was met at the door by a woman, who said: "Go and see Coroner Hoeber. He told us not to let any one in."

When Dr. Weston reached the house he met with the same reception that others had before him. He tried to explain who he was and how he went on official business, but it was of no use. He was told that Coroner Hoeber had said that no one was to enter the house. Dr. Weston got two policemen in uniform to go with him to the house. But the door was fast locked and nothing would induce those within to open it. So the Coroner's physician went away, and late last night there had been no burial permit issued.

ARREST OF B. F. CROSS, BROKER.

Result of an Attempt to Profit by Grant Memorial Parade.

B. Franklin Cross, an insurance broker, of 7 Pine Street, and living at West New Brighton, S. I., was arrested yesterday afternoon an a warrant issued by Magistrate Pool on a charge of conversion.

The complainant is Hattie A. T. Collins of 51 West Twentieth Street. She had a small fortune left her by her husband, mostly in bonds. Cross was her broker. It is said that just before the Grant Memorial Parade Cross induced her to invest some money in building stands along Riverside Drive, saying there ought to be plenty of profit in such a venture. Owing to the stormy weather on the day of the parade the venture turned out disastrously. Mrs. Collins gave Cross bonds to the value of $2,000 on which to negotiate a loan to build stands. Since then she says she has had no accounting.

Mr. Cross says he ought not to be held responsible for the loss, which was due to the elements, and that his arrest on such a charge is unjust. Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, held Mr. Cross for examination this morning.

BOYS SENT TO KANSAS FARMS.

Complaint from Press and Pulpit Against Receiving Them.

WICHITA, Kan., July 27.—The annual unloading of New York City waifs on the people of Kansas has begun, and the agents having their distribution in charge are meeting with a cold reception. The press and pulpit of Southern Kansas inveigh against the custom, and the charge is being made that these children are not of desirable parentage. Many of them are sickly, and the majority of them are possessed of criminal instincts, it is said, inherited from their parents.

Nine boys, sent out by the Children's Aid Society, left yesterday afternoon, over the Erie Railroad, for Kansas. The party was under the charge of R. M. Brace, the agent of the society at the Farm School, at Kensico. The party is bound for Eldorado, in the southern part of Kansas. It has not been absolutely settled just where each boy shall go, but there are more than enough applications for all, and Mr. Brace will consult with those who want them before their disposition is finally decided. The boys range from nine to fifteen years of age. They are mostly orphans. They have all been at the Kensico farm about two months, and Mr. Brace says they will make good citizens. All were born in this country. Most of them will be placed with farmers, and agents of the society will visit them from time to time.

Alfred J. Lee Found Drowned.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 27.—The drowned body of Alfred James Lee of Bridgeport, Conn., was found on the rocks at Davenport's Neck to-day. He left home on the steamer Nutmeg State on July 15 to visit an aunt in Paterson, N. J.

CLEMENT M. RUTTER DEAD.

One of the Oldest Members of the Stock Exchange Carried Off by Heart Disease.

Clement Milton Rutter, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, died of heart trouble early yesterday morning at his home in the Newport apartment house, 206 West Fifty-second Street. His death, while sudden, was not altogether unexpected to his family, but the news of it came as a shock to many of his associates and acquaintances in the down-town financial district. He was at his office, 45 Broadway, attending to business Monday, and had a busy day. His friends then remarked how well he was looking.

Until January of this year, when he had a slight attack of paralysis, he was of unusually sturdy physique, and rarely suffered from illness. He was then confined to his home for a short time, but recovered and apparently was almost as well as ever. Three weeks ago he had a serious attack of heart trouble, and was warned by his physician that he was older than his years, and another attack was liable to prove fatal.

He retired early Monday evening without any sign of illness. A little after midnight he aroused his wife, complaining of shortness of breath, and the family was called and a physician was summoned. All remedies proved of no avail, however, and at 12:40 o'clock he expired.

Mr. Rutter was born March 13, 1832, in Pottstown, Penn. His ancestors came to this country with William Penn and his mother belonged to the Potts family, after which that town was named. He went to Philadelphia to begin his business career and for two years was a member of the Stock Exchange in that city. Then seeing greater opportunities in this city he came here, his membership in the New York Stock Exchange dating from July 31, 1860. In the thirty-seven years of his Wall Street experience he had many ups and downs of fortune, had won and lost, his friends say, several fortunes, yet he never failed, and his seat on the Exchange was never in jeopardy. Among his fellows he preserved a spotless reputation for reliability and integrity. He did not engage in speculation, but did a commission business. His transactions on the Exchange for many years past have been almost exclusively in the bond room.

He leaves a wife and one daughter, the wife of Harry W. Lindsley, a broker who had been closely associated with him for some years. The funeral will be held at the house at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Rood Doolittle.

Ex-United States Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, at Edgewood, R. I., from Bright's disease.

James Rood Doolittle was an ex-Senator of the United States from Wisconsin, a member of the Peace Convention of 1861, and a prominent lawyer and Judge. He was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815. After completing an academic course in Middlebury Academy, he went to Geneva (now Hobart) College in 1830, from which he was graduated in 1834.

Young Doolittle moved to Rochester, in this State, where he was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1841, when the new County of Wyoming was established, he removed to Warsaw, and was elected District Attorney of the county in 1845. About this time he also served as a Colonel in the State militia. He held the office of District Attorney from 1845 to 1849, and two years later removed to Wisconsin and settled at Racine, where he had his home to the time of his death.

In 1853 Mr. Doolittle was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, resigning in 1856 to make the race for the United States Senatorship. He was elected as a Democratic-Republican, to succeed Henry Dodge, and served in the Senate for two terms, from 1857 to 1863. In 1861 he was sent as a delegate to the Peace Convention. He took an active part in the work of reconstruction.

He also took an interest in the welfare of the Indians. He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and in 1865, during the Summer recess, he visited the Indians west of the Mississippi River as a member of a special Senate Committee.

During his last year in Congress Senator Doolittle vigorously opposed the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. He was in favor of leaving to the States the determination of all questions of suffrage.

As soon as his term as Senator ended, in 1869, Doolittle returned to Racine, Wis., and soon resumed the practice of law. He also opened an office in Chicago. He was senior member of the firm of Doolittle, McKay & Tolman, but after the death of McKay, John M. Palmer became a member of the firm. This connection was dissolved later, although Doolittle continued as a partner of Edgar B. Tolman of the old firm.

In 1876 he was chosen President of the National Union Convention, and was also President of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He was a Trustee of the Chicago University from its foundation, was its President for a year, and for many years was a professor in its Law School.

His wife died some years ago. One of his sons, Col. Doolittle, is a farmer in Iowa. His eldest daughter is Mrs. W. J. Burge of Edgewood, R. I., at whose home he was visiting when he died.

William F. Purdy.

After an illness of three weeks, William F. Purdy, one of the best-known lawyers in Westchester County, died at his home, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, on Sunday night. Death was due to jaundice.

Mr. Purdy was born in May, 1823, in Croton, N. Y. After a few years at public school he went to work as a teamster. At the age of twenty he bought a small sloop, which he sailed on the Hudson for a number of years, and made sufficient money to buy a small law library. He studied law in his odd hours, and was eventually admitted to the bar, after which he moved to Tarrytown, and there married Jane E. Evans.

Among Mr. Purdy's clients were Gen. John C. Frémont, the Aspinwalls, and others, and his legal successes were known the country over. A widow and five children survive. The funeral will be held at his late home to-day. Interment will be in Sleepy Hollow.

Professor Charles Henry Marcy.

Prof. Charles Henry Marcy, a well-known composer of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in his room at 1,231 Bedford Avenue of heart failure. Prof. Marcy's death was wholly unexpected, and even as late as midnight Monday he spoke to several friends of the excellent health he was enjoying. He was alone when he died.

Prof. Marcy was also known in this city as a composer and teacher of vocal and instrumental music. He was born in Riverhead, L. I., forty years ago, but most of his life was spent in Brooklyn. He was a vocal pupil of Agramonte, and studied the piano under Ludwig, a pupil of Rubenstein. Some of his compositions have attained considerable popularity. Prof. Marcy's mother, who lives at Riverhead, survives him. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Obituary Notes.

Col. J. FENTON SEYMOUR died yesterday from Bright's disease in Denver, Col. He was born in New York State in 1822 and went to Colorado in 1860 with his brother-in-law, the late ex-Gov. Chaffee. In the early days Col. Seymour operated stage lines. Later he engaged in mining. He owned the rich Slide Mine at Boulder and other valuable properties.

HENRY JAMES, one of the wealthiest merchants and financiers of Baltimore, died yesterday afternoon, from paralysis. Mr. James was born in Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., in 1821, and went to Baltimore in 1847. He at once engaged in the lumber business. For many years Mr. James had been President of the Citizens' National Bank, as well as President and Director in many of Baltimore's foremost enterprises. A widow, five son, and four daughters survive him.

Burial of the Sullivan Cousins.

The bod

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 31 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

$75,000
Borough of Bethlehem, Pa.
5-30—4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Finance Committee of the Borough of Bethlehem, Penn., hereby invites bids for the purchase of the whole or any part of the $75,000, ordered by Ordinance No. 45, for the purpose of macadamizing streets. Bids will be received by the Treasurer or Finance Committee until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 2, 1897, when all bids will be opened. Bids are invited for the purchase of any or the whole issue, or for the whole amount, the purchaser to take bonds to be issued as money is needed by said borough; whole amount to be sold previous to SEPT. 1, 1899. Coupon bonds will be issued SEPT. 1, 1897, in denominations of $500 and $1,000, in 5 to 30 years. Free of taxes. Interest payable by the Treasurer, semi annually, SEPT. 1 and MARCH 1. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
H. B. JONES, Chairman,
THOS. LAUBACH,
M. K. MUSSELMAN,
Finance Committee.
W. B. MERYS, Treasurer.

THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Guaranty Trust Company of No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, is now prepared to distribute the bonds and its certificates for deposited stock of the reorganized Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company upon surrender of the certificates issued by the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4½ bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company under the agreement of April 12, 1894, with W. Emlen Roosevelt, Cornelius B. Gold, and Francis Smith, Committee. Each surrendered certificate for a deposited $1,000 bond will be entitled to the following:
1. $750 in 4% first mortgage $1,000 bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1895, and due July 1, 1995, upon which the interest due January 1, 1897, and July 1, 1897, has been paid.
2. $250 in Guaranty Trust Company certificates for deposited stock of The Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company.
3. $12 50-100 as a distributive share of the net earnings of the railway during the five months prior to July 1, 1896, of its ownership by the Committee.
Scrip will be issued by the Trust Company for fractional amounts of bonds and stock.
Dated July 27, 1897.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, } Committee.
FRANCIS SMITH,

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 % Bonds.

On and after August 2, 1897, **coupons** maturing August 1, 1897, on **Oregon Short Line Railway Company** first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**, 65 Cedar Street, New York, or at the office of the **Oregon Short Line Railroad Company**, 37 Ames Building, Boston.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD,
Acting Treasurer.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

Thirty dollars, ($30,) being the full amount of Warrant No. 1 from the above described Certificates will be paid on August 1, 1897, upon surrender of said warrant at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.
J. P MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing August 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the McNeal tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly signed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

For two days Wall Street's stock market has been under attack—and what has been accomplished?

Conspicuous railway stocks are down on an average of almost 1 per cent.

Two or three of the industrials have declined somewhat more, but one point is a large estimate for what the general railway shares have lost.

And this is the reaction of which so much has been predicted—so much that was grewsome and threatening and altogether deplorable.

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Sugar Trust stock yesterday sold down under 136. This is a 10-point decline from the top prices scored just before the Tariff bill was passed. On this account the bear traders have won something of a victory. They began to hammer Sugar Trust quotations when they were around 110, and naturally they are inclined to felicitate themselves over being able to knock it down 10 whole points—after it had unfeelingly gone up against them over 35.

The Sugar Trust stock situation is always an interesting feature of Wall Street activity. While the Tariff bill was pending it was popular to figure that the trust was about to grab numberless millions of profit; and now, with the Tariff bill enacted into law, the same figurers are making it plain that really, after all, the trust is a loser by the new law and in a sad plight.

What Wall Street could do to advantage would be to try to find out something about the status of authorities to whom it gives attention and respect on some technical subjects. It is a trifle too commercial for a purely academic calculator to do his calculating in the office of bear speculators who, to provide him against having to confab with them in public, equip them with the key to their private office doors. Some Sugar Trust authorities are authorities too close to the ticker.

***

What Sugar Trust stock has done or may do in any market can scarcely be held to have much relation to the general situation. The one safe criterion as to market strength or market weakness is to be found in the tendency and the movement of the standard railway list. And by that test what is the testimony of the market of yesterday and the day before—the market in which every professional bear and every palpitating reactionist has been hysterically at work to force a set-back?

Sixty thousand shares of Burlington have been sold, and the price, compared with last Saturday's closing price, is down 1½.

Seventy-five thousand shares of St. Paul have been traded in, and the decline is 1½.

Over 50,000 shares of Rock Island have been traded in, and the extreme loss is ⅝ of 1 per cent.

Tremendous accomplishments these. For days the seekers after reaction have toiled and been tumultuous; their prophesying has been a whirlwind, with thunderbolt attachments, and they talk now of what wonders they have accomplished—what more wonders they are about to accomplish. And perhaps they can do as desperate things in the future as they have already done.

***

While practically all the talent on the Stock Exchange has been and is still on the side working for reaction, who has bought the stocks which have been so freely sold? Not the room traders, not any of the posing operators who were sure that Burlington and St. Paul and Rock Island were all 10 points too high months ago; not the London arbitrage contingent which has been ponderously doubtful and doleful ever since our stock market improvement began.

The buyer has been the public.

Great men galore may dispute this; every little fellow in Wall Street short of a "fractional lot"—and that's very much the habit of the little fellow just at present—is sure that the public is not in the market at all; hasn't been in the market, and cannot be induced to come into the market. The public is in, none the less.

***

We have ceased to have a tariff market—it is a crop market that is now being established. Crop facts are controlling—will continue to control. For the last couple of days "news" from the West has been indicating that the bad weather here was having grave effects on every farm beyond Chicago. Yet business men having trustworthy Western connections do not get information which is other than most encouraging. Crop news that is unprejudiced is crop news that is inspiriting. Harvest yields here are going to be bigger than any that have been foreshadowed. And the markets of the world are this year absolutely dependent upon United States supplies. To be a bear in face of such facts may provide the joyousness which comes from being eccentric; but it isn't in the line of plain, ordinary common sense.

***

While all the ramming and jamming processes were under way in the markets of yesterday and day before the anthracite coal shares had conspicuousness for their strength. Yesterday Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central both made handsome advances. The coal trade mystery grows. Conservative men are prominent as buyers of the anthracite stocks. It will be a material disappointment to Wall Street if out of present conditions there does not soon develop some substantial gain for every one of the anthracite properties.

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Significance is in the fact that the bond market maintains activity and daily increases its strength.

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Government bonds were very strong, particularly the 4s of 1925, which advanced 1¼ per cent., to 126½, the highest price at which they have ever sold. The transactions were light, amounting to only $7,000. There was a sale of $45,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¼.

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In State bonds $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amer. Tob. pf.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
Can. Pacific	1¾	O. R. & N. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
L. E. & West. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	2¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	6½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	L. E. & West.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	2⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Sug. R. pf.	3	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Pullman Co.	1
Chicago Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Detroit Gas	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Laclede Gas	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cons. Gas Chi. 1st	1	St. P. 1st, D. & G.	
Flint & P. M. / Pt. H.		S. 5s	1
Div. 5s	4¼	Seaside & B. B. 1st	1½
Ill. C. West Div. 4s	1½	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1¼
Mo. Pac. con.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¾	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 1¼@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,385,020; balances, $8,123,886; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $197,353.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾ per cent. for short and 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¾ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, par.

***

The money market yesterday was unchanged. There was but little activity, the demand in all departments being light. Call money was dull, all loans being made at 1 per cent. Commercial paper was quiet at quoted rates. The supply is not large. Time money continues stagnant, the supply still large and the demand light.

ONE RADICAL BEAR.

Wall Street holds the name of Dimock & Co. to be synonymous with radical bearishness. For many months that Stock Exchange house has been persistently and consistently bearish and its weekly market letters have attracted widespread attention for their cynicism as well as for their wit. It will be interesting to know that Dimock & Co. are still bearish. The advance in stocks and the apparently improved conditions have in no wise altered their views. In fact Mr. A. W. Dimock, who talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is even more bearish than heretofore, believing that the upward movement has almost, if not quite, culminated, and pointing out numerous indications of its end. Mr. Dimock said:

"The stock market has acted just about as it did last year at this season. The upward movement has, in my opinion, been simply the upward swing of the pendulum—the regular rise following a decline, which always comes in the natural course of events. This present advance, however, was begun before its natural time and, I think, carried further than its normal limit by the promised heavy balance of trade in favor of the United States to come from the heavy export movement of grain.

"The rise has been unwarranted by conditions. Of course, the prospects for a large crop and high prices for grain might have been expected to bring about a better market, but we have had an advance that has discounted all the benefits to come from that many times over. No sane man can really believe that this rise in prices has been based upon solid foundations. No one can believe that it is substantial and lasting. It has come almost wholly from sentiment. A wave of bullishness has swept over the Street which has had its origin in the better crop prospects. Aided by the plethora of money it has carried prices far above where they should be, and very far above their proper level as fixed by the intrinsic values of stocks they represent.

"As to the present position of the market, I believe that it is on the verge of a decline. Of course, no one can predict the exact day of top prices—no one can know whether the bullish enthusiasm will carry the market up another few points or not. But if we have not seen the top we are very close to it.

"On every hand there are indications that the rise has culminated. First of all, there is the general bullishness. Wall Street sentiment is in just the condition that marks the beginning of every decline. Everywhere people are bullish. Absurdly high prices are predicted for stocks which are already up 15 and 20 points, and which at their present quotations are far beyond their values. The whole Street is bullish—enthusiastically so. And every speculator knows what happens when the sentiment is all of one kind. Every man who talks bullish represents something already done, something already bought. He believes that stocks are going up, and consequently he has bought his. All that is left for him to do now is to sell. And it is what he will do in the future that will make the future market.

"Then, again, we are seeing the speculation leave the higher priced and active stocks and go into the low-priced ones—those that Wall Street calls the 'cats and dogs.' That is a sign that seldom fails. It always marks the end of the upward movement. And if the experienced Wall Street man will but look about him he will find numerous other things which to his eye will mean the end of the boom.

"As for this 'public buying' of which we hear so much, I cannot find it. Very probably there has been more outside speculation than for some time, but I cannot find evidences of any great public interest in this market.

"There is a disposition among the prophets to compare present conditions with those of 1879, and to conclude that we are to have another such market as that of that year. But if you remember, in the Fall of 1879, after stocks had gone up much as they have done recently, we had a very bad break in the market—one of the worst that I can recollect, and one from which it took some time to recover. Comparisons with 1879 may be odious."

GENERAL ELECTRIC GAINS.

Advices from Boston are becoming more definite regarding the progress made in readjusting the affairs of the General Electric Company. It is believed that an official statement will soon be made showing far more encouraging conditions than have been generally counted upon.

There is cheerfulness in the fact disclosed by the annual report just issued that even during the unprecedentedly bad business year of 1896, General Electric earned close to 3 per cent. upon the total of its entire preferred and common stocks; and it can be stated on authority that there have been large net gains during the first half of 1897.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its weekly review The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day.

"The anthracite coal trade continues very quiet, and the business done is on orders taken at a price which may have ruled prior to the last advance as per circular. It is said that the anthracite trade is getting into the control of stronger hands; whatever may be meant by this it is evident that a better knowledge of trade conditions is necessary, and the 'financial magnates' have considerable to learn as to its business methods. There has been some considerable notice given during the past week as to heavy shipments of anthracite from certain of the districts. We can only say that if such are continued prices will suffer. There is no need for a greater tonnage during the month of August, of freshmined coal, than what was done during the month of July, or say 3,000,000 tons.

"The craze which set in at the early part of July in certain cities, causing a rushing up of values for what coal there might be on hand or which could be had, has somewhat abated, and it is noticeable that at Cleveland and Chicago particularly prices are not what they were two weeks ago, and it is evident that the reserve coal was greater in quantity than had been expected.

"In many places where there has been an advance in wages granted it is not expected that the same will continue, whatever may be the result in the Pittsburg district, and many places will continue the old fashion of paying so much per car instead of so much per ton, to the disadvantage naturally of the working miner.

"A heavy tonnage has accumulated at all the bituminous coal-loading ports upon the Atlantic coast, owing to the head winds which kept off the vessels and barges. This reduced the output at some of the mines, for there is no surer restriction than when the cars are standing loaded. During this week it is expected that the vessels will arrive and the cars be relieved, and mining returns show an increase.

"The tariff on coal is 67 cents per gross ton. There is no reciprocity clause in the bill as passed, but there is a clause in regard to a rebate on the coal used by vessels engaged in the trade with foreign countries, under an American register. This will, in very large part, defeat the object of the tariff as a revenue measure. The tariff includes anthracite coal, for it says, 'all coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon,' and no anthracite contains such a quantity, either of home or foreign extraction."

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

Statistics of Twenty-six Institutions for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1897.

ALBANY, July 27.—For the twelve months ended June 30, 1897, there passed over the Tellers' desks in the twenty-six New York City savings banks $208,506,906. Of this sum there was received $103,998,618, and withdrawn $104,508,288. Thirteen of the institutions show that their withdrawals were greater than their deposits.

The Bowery continues to be the largest savings bank in the United States. Its depositors number 116,992. The Emigrant Industrial, which ranks third among the New York City banks, has 83,128 depositors, and the Seamen's, which is fourth, has 74,778. The largest average deposit, $745.34, is that of the East River Savings Institution. The smallest average is that of the Dollar Savings Bank—$80.53. The Italian Savings Bank, a new candidate for favor and patronage, has an average deposit of $83.25.

The resources of the New York City banks jumped up from $441,975,394 July 1, 1896, to $458,288,560 July 1, 1897. The rank of the institutions, according to the resources, seems to be changed but in four instances. The Bank for Savings jumped ahead of the Emigrant Industrial, the New York ahead of the Citizens', the Broadway ahead of the Irving and Harlem, and the Irving ahead of the Harlem. The aggregate amount due depositors July 1 by the New York City banks was $404,808,419, being an increase of about $12,000,000 over the deposit a year ago. The following statistics exhibit the conditions and transactions of the banks for the year ended with June:

Banks.	Resources.	Due Depositors.	Surplus.
Bowery	$69,810,329	$60,901,337	$8,938,992
Emigr't Indus.	60,138,705	51,720,287	8,418,378
Bank for S'vgs.	61,046,475	54,239,563	6,806,911
Seamen's	46,048,804	38,263,981	7,784,822
German	42,202,049	38,689,132	3,512,917
Greenwich	38,301,459	34,575,967	3,724,831
Dry Dock	29,753,858	18,716,992	2,036,865
Union Dime	16,940,557	16,113,464	823,002
East River	15,533,212	13,268,644	2,264,568
Citizens'	12,466,699	11,010,594	1,456,104
New York	13,077,546	10,971,594	2,105,952
Manhattan	9,522,799	8,466,072	1,057,727
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks.	9,035,477	8,131,605	903,871
Franklin	7,680,602	6,962,195	718,407
Harlem	7,428,800	6,885,697	543,103
Irving	7,558,580	6,668,296	767,095
Broadway	5,677,019	5,192,854	484,164
Metropolitan	5,778,673	5,216,011	562,662
North River	4,007,668	3,739,790	267,878
Excelsior	2,054,841	1,948,482	76,701
American	918,777	882,683	35,594
Twelfth Ward	881,551	874,441	7,113
West Side	525,498	504,885	20,613
United States	468,501	467,341	2,160
Dollar	357,574	355,612	1,962
Italian	40,946	40,800	145
Total	$458,288,560	$404,808,419	$53,320,037

Banks.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
Bowery	$13,233,418	$12,940,883
Emigrant Industrial	18,574,756	15,324,737
Bank for Savings	9,454,752	9,799,955
Seamen's	7,388,619	7,261,841
German	10,931,391	10,628,576
Greenwich	7,746,815	7,555,102
Dry Dock	5,589,283	6,277,490
Union Dime	5,421,934	5,598,575
East River	3,878,075	3,473,051
Citizens'	3,371,483	4,396,585
New York	2,897,537	2,608,270
Manhattan	2,777,258	3,048,365
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks.	2,657,416	2,368,103
Franklin	2,497,809	2,751,706
Harlem	3,031,944	3,114,178
Irving	3,032,459	1,735,823
Broadway	1,292,362	1,474,737
Metropolitan	1,622,779	1,462,867
North River	1,328,297	1,410,383
Excelsior	1,191,750	1,192,365
American	393,030	390,289
Twelfth Ward	675,105	579,199
West Side	296,486	299,072
United States	388,586	397,441
Dollar	355,474	303,189
Italian	69,810	29,565
Total	$103,998,618	$104,508,288

Average deposits—Bowery, $520.56; Emigrant Industrial, $622.17; Bank for Savings, $435; Seamen's, $511.70; German, $420.41; Greenwich, $503; Dry Dock, $351.95; Union Dime, $249.87; East River, $745.34; Citizens', $365.59; New York, $556.22; Manhattan, $449.39; Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, $588.60; Franklin, $264.91; Harlem, $259.85; Irving, $521.82; Broadway, $637.55; Metropolitan, $551.96; North River, $301.71; Excelsior, $265.62; American, $214.19; Twelfth Ward, $153.86; United States, $89.08; Dollar, $80.53; Italian, $83.25.

Salaries paid—Bowery, $79,149; Emigrant Industrial, $86,142; Bank for Savings, $80,743; Seamen's $58,125; German, $72,764; Greenwich, $54,528; Dry Dock, $43,897; Union Dime, $49,423; East River, $26,304; Citizens', $42,376; New York, $36,800; Manhattan, $28,950; Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, $21,075; Franklin, $24,470; Harlem, $21,650; Irving, $20,300; Broadway, $13,828; Metropolitan, $21,600; North River, $12,825; Excelsior, $10,490; American, $3,830; Twelfth Ward, $3,439; West Side, $3,900; United States, $3,695; Dollar, $1,077.

Fourteen of the sixteen Brooklyn savings banks which reported aggregate resources of $90,672,538 a year ago, July 1 last reported resources of $95,068,838. The amount due depositors by these banks was $86,774,009 this year and $81,203,749 last year. The deposits in the year ended June 30 were $24,257,222, and withdrawals $23,684,330; in the previous year the deposits were $24,241,148 and withdrawals $21,941,921.

CITY BOND BIDS.

Controller Fitch will open proposals at his office at 2 P. M. to-morrow for $10,053,017.27 3½ per cent. coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New York, principal and interest payable in gold coin. It is provided that $2,927,238.47 of the principal of the amount is payable in the year 1916; $4,125,778.80 in 1918, and $3,000,000 in 1927.

The bonds and stock are exempt from taxation by the City and County of New York, and are legal investments for trust funds.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅞, to 73¾; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 55½; Reading, ⅜, to 12½; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37½. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 102¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 15½; St. Paul sold at 89⅞; New York Central at 104½, and Pennsylvania at 54⅞. British consols closed at 112⅞ for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £16,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 12,960,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 300,000 marks; other securities decreased 18,080,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 36,700,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.30, in Lisbon at 47½, and in Rome at 104.85. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 36 pfennigs. Paris advices quote rentes at 104f 80c.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, payable Aug. 16 by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee. Transfer books close July 31.

The quarterly statements of the following National banks are published in other columns: The National Park, National City, Garfield, Seventh, National Union, Importers & Traders', Lincoln, Tradesmen's, Liberty, Continental National, National Bank of Commerce, Bank of New York, Merchant's National, Western National, American Exchange National, Mercantile National, the Gallatin National, the Central National, the Hanover National, and the Sixth National of New York City, and the Commercial Exchange National, Philadelphia National, Tradesmen's National, and Fourth Street National of Philadelphia, Penn.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	190	191
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	⅞	1⅛
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 1 5s	108	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	71	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	160	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction, preferred	14½	15¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	82
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	79	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	250	257
Grand Rapids Gas stock	72	73
Mutual Gas Company of New York	260	270
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110	112
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	120	122
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	22½	24
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	78	79
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	17	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	75	79
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	106	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	309	310
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	49	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	154	155½
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	40	52
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43½	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	22
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were offered on the Stock Exchange at 59c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 26¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,079,747
Exports in the same period	25,082,966
Net exports	$23,003,219
Net exports, 1896	30,751,604
Net exports, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports, 1894	62,276,745
Net exports, 1893	57,687,787

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Mount Rosa sold at .10, 2,000 shares of Pharmacist at .10@.11, 300 shares of Plymouth at .20, 500 shares of Sierra Nevada at 1.50, buyer .30; 500 shares of Utah at .10, 500 shares of Union Consolidated at .50, and 300 shares of Yellow Jacket at .55. On the Mining Exchange, 700 shares of Annetta sold at .43@.42¾, 1,800 shares Miami at .33¼@.34, 50 shares of Gold Cliff at .20, buyer 30; 1,600 shares of Jack Pot at .06@.05½, and 800 shares of Jefferson at .08@.08¼@.08.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	190
American Exchange	168	Mercantile	160
Broadway	225	Merchants'	140
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Merchants' Exch'ge	112
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	200	Nassau	140
Central National	160	National Union	200
Chemical	4600	New Amsterdam	200
City	500	New York	230
Citizens'	125	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80
Commerce	200	Ninth National	95
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	179
East River	125	Park	256
Fifth Avenue	300	People's	205
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phœnix	103
Fourth National	170	Republic	145
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	300	Shoe & Leather	91
Greenwich	160	State of New York	108
Hanover	330	Third National	25
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	100
Imp. & Traders'

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,879,772.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		588,063.51
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks		714,033.89
Due from State banks and bankers		225,945.65
Checks and other cash items		289,693.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,731,162.04
Notes of other National banks		15,249.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		364.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,436,511.58	
Legal-tender notes	476,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	200,000.00	
		4,202,511.58
Total		$26,682,650.72
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		508,911.86
Reserved for taxes of 1897		25,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,874,074.98	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,253,626.44	
Dividends unpaid	4,228.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,763,285.43	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,360.00	
Certified checks	122,078.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	620,076.25	
		17,648,738.86
Total		$26,682,650.72

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1897.
JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$36,724,913.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,222.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		139,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		637.70
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,075,336.43
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,187,699.13
Due from State banks and bankers		225,945.65
Checks and other cash items		289,693.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,731,162.04
Notes of other National banks		15,249.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		364.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,622,667.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,036,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	4,840,000.00	
		14,498,667.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		154,619.32
Total		$84,384,010.45
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,701,697.75
National bank notes outstanding		679,950.00
Dividends unpaid		570.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$36,731,446.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,899.80	
Certified checks	1,972,256.99	
Cashier's checks outstanding	210,877.06	
		38,930,480.40
Due to other National banks	$15,579,972.27	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,291,340.03	
		19,871,312.30
United States deposits		200,000.00
Total		$84,384,010.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ROBERT BACON,
} Directors.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,389,713.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		580.13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,147,617.61
Other real estate and mortgages owned		3,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		243,612.69
Due from State banks and bankers		110,171.15
Checks and other cash items		15,837.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		220,574.40
Notes of other National banks		25,575.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		341.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,263,364	
Legal-tender notes	530,653	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	480,000	
		2,274,017.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$9,698,090.39
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		18,598.95
National bank notes outstanding		221,320.00
Due to other National banks		237,111.25
Due to State banks and bankers		417,606.56
Dividends unpaid		180.00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,469,952.52
Demand certificates of deposit		288,589.16
Certified checks		145,417.50
Cashier's checks outstanding		9,323.36
Total		$9,698,090.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. W. T. CORNELL, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1897.
GEORGE GASTLIN,
Notary Public, No. 12, New York County, N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
J. D. LAYNG,
W. R. GRACE,
THOS. L. JAMES,
} Directors.

[No. 1,393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,410,258.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		49,839.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		707,949.38
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		495,311.09
Due from State banks and bankers		171,732.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,913,136.34
Notes of other National banks		9,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		28.30
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,025,700.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,671,119.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	170,000.00	
		3,866,819.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$27,926,325.75
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		859,136.59
Laid aside for taxes		33,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		3,944,046.41
Due to State banks and bankers		1,924,194.70
Dividends unpaid		4,055.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,810,357.58
Demand certificates of deposit		974,004.85
Certified checks		6,040,830.02
Cashier's checks outstanding		290,710.60
Total		$27,926,325.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
THEO. M. THORN,
Notary Public Kings County, certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. L. RIKER,
H. B. LAIDLAW,
HENRY C. SWORDS,
} Directors.

[No. 1000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,842,173.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8,010.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		97,375.02
Stocks, securities, &c.		406,229.27
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,000.00
Due from National banks	$1,592,700.81	
Due from State banks and bankers	402,652.61	
Checks and other cash items	26,322.23	
Exchanges for Clearing House	778,844.56	
Notes of other National banks	88,108.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	130.81	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,479,140.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,488,127.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	445,000.00	
	4,412,267.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	42,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	8,620.00	
		7,352,396.02
Total		$20,498,876.81
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		628,986.09
National bank notes outstanding		787,490.00
Dividends unpaid		21,813.00
Due to other National banks	$11,040,389.58	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,432,712.40	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,008,225.63	
Demand certificates of deposit	46,989.42	
Certified checks	193,352.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	578,918.64	
		17,360,587.72
Total		$20,498,876.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1897.
A. S. HOUGHTON,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. BLAIR,
EUGENE H. PULLEN,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

[No. 3,700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,583,181.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		24.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		256,038.01
Stocks, securities, etc.		937,986.53
Other real estate and mortgages owned		604,244.99
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		481,888.63
Due from State banks and bankers		37,400.75
Checks and other cash items		1,939.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		917,146.98
Notes of other National banks		2,895.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		130.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,067,475.20	
Legal-tender notes	3,022,760.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	
		4,100,235.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		40,000.00
Total		$23,208,111.55
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		476,550.98
National bank notes outstanding		866,200.00
Due to other National banks	$7,422,974.29	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,334,177.10	
Dividends unpaid	4,883.46	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,432,925.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	54,014.07	
Certified checks	220,601.18	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,056,004.03	
United States deposits	180,782.12	
		19,715,361.27
Total		$23,208,111.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
CHAS. L. ROBINSON,
Notary Public,
Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES J. CANDA,
W. N. COLER, JR.,
H. B. HYDE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
in New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,780,184.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		574.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,534,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		292,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,590,434.21
Real estate		2,227,695.54
Due from National banks		1,937,468.52
Due from State banks and bankers		156,491.08
Checks and other cash items		73,776.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,069,659.62
Notes of other National banks		92,470.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,044.79
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,407,100.95	
Legal-tender notes	1,594,631.00	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		5,201,731.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		159,030.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		239,000.00
Total		$35,586,105.83
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,472,438.22
National bank notes outstanding		2,209,980.00
Due to other National banks		5,162,193.36
Due to State banks and bankers		5,780,334.72
Dividends unpaid		10,914.00
Individual deposits subject to check		11,889,112.61
Demand certificates of deposit		4,350.00
Time certificates of deposit		100,000.00
Certified checks and acceptances		782,689.73
Cashier's checks outstanding		894,139.19
United States deposits		245,745.89
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		54,210.11
Total		$35,586,105.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
WARREN C. FRENCH, JR.,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
FREDK STURGES,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK
New York, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,882,907.12
Overdrafts		185.71
U. S. bonds		456,100.00
Other stocks and bonds		371,280.65
Premiums		61,815.50
Real estate, banking house		500,000.00
Other real estate		200,000.00
Specie	$731,470.95	
Legal tenders and bank notes	744,530.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	32,250.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,106,738.98	
Due from banks	282,270.43	
Other cash items	9,747.66	
		2,997,008.02
Total		$9,469,387.00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	$220,484.28	
Less expenses and taxes paid	4,475.34	
		216,008.94
Circulation		263,060.00
Dividends unpaid		8,817.92
Deposits:		
Individuals	$3,261,564.20	
National banks	2,127,390.14	
State banks	696,150.81	
Acceptances	881,146.34	
Cfts. of deposit	60.00	
Cashier's checks	185,179.05	
		7,951,500.14
Total		$9,469,387.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
J. PROVOST MASON,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY M. TABER,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
} Directors.

[No. 876.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Friday, July 23, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,549,969.80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,863.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		210,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		12,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		397,807.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		36,538.19
Other real estate and mortgages owned		216,579.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,018,135.01	
Due from State banks and bankers	115,576.11	
Checks and other cash items	43,240.50	
Exchanges for Clearing House	935,370.72	
Notes of other National banks	13,870.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	5,431.44	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,566,186.50	
Legal-tender notes	949,400.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	930,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2.50	
		5,579,912.78
Total		$15,170,870.88
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		109,183.86
National bank notes outstanding		54,000.00
Due to other National banks	$3,914,530.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,281,492.27	
Dividends unpaid	3,805.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,018,975.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	39,503.98	
Certified checks	237,668.35	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,364.46	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	100,346.08	
Liabilities other than those above stated	4,000.00	
		13,607,687.02
Total		$15,170,870.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
EDWIN LANGDON,
} Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,761,183.13
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		975.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stock, securities, &c.		541,615.01
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		530,767.94
Due from State banks and bankers		112,026.02
Checks and other cash items		16,964.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,733,025.64
Notes of other National banks		9,935.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,001.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$10,733,410.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,701,852.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	
		13,445,262.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		60,000.00
Total		$42,330,255.73
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		689,371.93
National bank notes outstanding		44,217.50
Due to other National banks	$12,451,723.63	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,766,585.04	
Dividends unpaid	3,885.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	20,310,630.82	
Demand certificates of deposit	112,969.88	
Certified checks	827,422.89	
Cashier's checks outstanding	78,720.70	
		37,051,887.96
Liabilities other than those above stated		44,778.34
Total		$42,330,255.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public,
Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. FRED'K VIETOR,
JOS. T. MOORE,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
} Directors.

[No. 908.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,213,822.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		279.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		5,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		355,881.65
Stocks, securities, &c.		699,431.20
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		12,565.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		26,300.00
Due from State banks and bankers		284,090.89
Checks and other cash items		13,527.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,993.76
Notes of other National banks		2,062,517.78
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		21,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$280,632.64	
Legal-tender notes	104,657.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	360,000.00	
		745,289.64
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,871.65
Total		$2,727,866.05
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		90,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		7,169.90
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		261,420.50
Due to State banks and bankers		30,500.10
Individual deposits subject to check		1,980,814.60
Demand certificates of deposit		26,909.12
Certified checks		40,522.37
Cashier's checks outstanding		29.46
Total		$2,727,866.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
WM. A. KENNY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
} Directors.

[No., 1324.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 23, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,575,111.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,246.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		79,603.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		699,431.20
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		284,090.89
Due from State banks and bankers		13,527.36
Checks and other cash items		12,993.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,062,517.78
Notes of other National banks		21,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		212.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$805,057.77	
Legal-tender notes	1,370,411.00	
		2,265,468.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$11,949,505.89
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		679,055.30
National bank notes outstanding		835,198.00
Due to other National banks		1,523,254.81
Due to State bank and bankers		775,031.24
Dividends unpaid		1,200.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,463,329.49
Demand certificates of deposit		15,233.50
Certified checks		1,553,356.72
Cashier's checks outstanding		103,840.33
Total		$11,949,505.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
} Directors.

[No. 1352.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,785,333.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		267.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		60,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		131,340.79
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		19,869.49
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		890,900.45
Due from State banks and bankers		448,804.32
Checks and other cash items		8,624.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,163,839.25
Notes of other National banks		36,800.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		97.32
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,716,450.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,905,920.00	
U. S. certifs. of deposit for legal tenders	3,520,000.00	
		12,142,370.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		36,000.00
Total		$38,074,047.52
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,925,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		180,415.11
National bank notes outstanding		720,000.00
Due to other National banks	$15,040,581.22	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,539,832.09	
		21,580,413.31
Dividends unpaid		7,116.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$10,871,787.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,021.79	
Certified checks	1,443,639.89	
Cashier's checks outstanding	128,754.16	
		12,453,103.10
United States deposits		200,000.00
Total		$38,074,047.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
WM. M. BURNS,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
JAMES M. DONALD,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 23d, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,945,931.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		433.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		150,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		66,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,362,306.14
Due from State banks and bankers		73,844.06
Checks and other cash items		34,424.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,199,609.56
Notes of other National banks		57,959.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		900.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,285,000	
Legal-tender notes	2,199,401	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders	3,620,000	
		9,104,401.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		18,000.00
Total		$35,266,059.73
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		519,892.74
National bank notes outstanding		44,360.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		9,820,810.22
Due to State banks and bankers		3,723,298.56
Dividends unpaid		16,871.00
Individual deposits subject to check		14,291,943.96
Demand certificates of deposit		35,000.00
Certified checks		237,853.38
Cashier's checks outstanding		70,347.87
Total		$35,266,059.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
CHAS. H. BECKER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
R. W. TOWNSEND,
EDWARD A. PRICE,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
} Directors.

[No. 1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,410,885.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		51,901.56
United States bonds:		
4s of 1907	$2,150,000	
4s of 1925	1,350,000	
5s	1,500,000	
		5,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		547,650.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,475,142.31
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,967.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,276,151.42
Due from State banks and bankers		341,878.75
Checks and other cash items		148,977.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,982,768.09
Notes of other National banks		9,365.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,090,295.46	
Legal-tender notes	4,375,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	1,890,000.00	
		8,355,295.46
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		96,000.00
Total		$39,241,233.67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		260,625.02
Reserved for taxes of 1897		67,965.48
National bank notes outstanding		2,815,637.50
Due to other National banks		4,560,404.47
Due to State banks and bankers		2,976,561.91
Dividends unpaid		7,134.00
Individual deposits subject to check		19,969,031.50
Demand certificates of deposit		1,300,397.56
Certified checks		41,992.74
Cashier's checks outstanding		29.46
Total		$39,241,233.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
J. J. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
WM. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 27, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅞	15	25	American Coal	119	119	119	119	.....
14½	15	300	American Cotton Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
64	65	435	Am. Cotton Oil pf	64⅜	64½	64	64½	.....
.....	.....	100	American District Tel	27	27	27	27	.....
12⅜	12⅝	2,225	American Spirits Mfg	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
31	31⅜	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31	31	31	31	— ⅝
187	187½	64,246	American Sugar Refs	140¼	140¼	135½	137	—2⅝
110½	111	1,205	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	112½	112½	110½	110½	—3
.....	93	80	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	.....
82¾	82¾	43,492	American Tobacco	84½	85	81¼	82⅝	—1⅜
110	112	200	American Tobacco pf	111	112	111	112	—2
13¼	13⅝	6,906	At., T. & S. F	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
26⅝	26¾	6,362	At., T. & S. F. pf	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
9¾	10	270	Baltimore & Ohio	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12⅝	12¾	1,265	Bay State Gas	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	34	4,173	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	34¼	34⅝	33½	34	— ⅛
117	118	95	Brooklyn Union Gas	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
71⅜	72	235	Canadian Pacific	72	72	72	72	— ⅛
18	18¼	1,160	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅛	+1⅛
87½	87⅝	24,532	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	152½	157	152½	157	— ⅛
97¼	97⅜	16,640	Chicago Gas	87⅞	88	86½	87⅝	.....
9½	9⅝	10,000	Chicago Great West	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
87¼	87½	34,087	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	87⅞	10	10	9¾	—1
140⅜	141½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	87⅞	88	86⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
147	147⅜	2,714	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	141½	141½	141¼	141¼	— ⅛
81½	81¾	23,401	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. pf	117¼	117⅝	116½	117¼	.....
27	27½	600	C., C., C. & St. Louis	82	82¼	80⅞	81⅝	— ⅛
18	18⅜	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
2¾	3	425	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
10	30	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
39½	40	800	Consolidated Ice	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
88½	89½	100	Consolidated Ice pf	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅛
170	171	1,800	Consolidated Gas Co	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
118⅝	119	5,250	Delaware & Hudson	170¾	170¾	170	170¼	— ⅛
157¼	158	900	Del., Lack. & Western	116	118⅝	116	118¾	+2⅞
44¾	45	265	Denver & R. G. pf	158	158¾	157¾	158	— ⅛
28	29	1,200	Detroit Gas	44⅝	44⅞	44	44	+1⅛
121	123½	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	30	30¾	28½	28½	—1½
15	15½	100	Erie	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ ¼
36½	36⅞	108	Erie 1st pf	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
65	70	.....	Erie Tel. & Tel	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	761	General Electric	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
99½	100¼	100	Illinois Central	34¼	34¼	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
20	21	25	Iowa Central pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
6	7	200	Kanawha & Michigan	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	.....
29½	30	210	Laclede Gas	6	6¼	6	6¼	.....
82½	83	30	Laclede Gas pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
15¼	15½	300	Lake Erie & Western	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
68¼	68½	600	Lake Erie & West. pf	15¾	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	11,080	Louisville & Nashville	69	69	69	69	—1
93¾	93½	2,706	Manhattan Con	53¾	54⅛	53¼	53½	— ⅛
111¾	112⅜	200	Metropolitan Traction	94¼	94¼	92⅞	93¼	— ⅛
24	24½	230	Minn. & St. Louis	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
83¾	84⅜	176	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
55⅜	56⅜	1,300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
14¼	14½	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	56	56⅜	56	56⅛	+ ⅝
34¾	35	4,495	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅝
25½	25⅝	20,291	Missouri Pacific	35	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
20	22	100	Mobile & Ohio	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34	34¾	3,365	National Lead Co	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
101	102	780	National Lead Co. pf	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	— ⅛
15½	16	100	National Linseed Oil	102	102	101	102	— ⅛
90¾	91	7,221	New Jersey Central	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
101⅞	102	2,814	New York Central	88¾	91	88¾	90⅜	— ⅛
88	90	5	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+2
13⅜	14¼	200	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	90	90	90	90	— ¼
14¼	14½	1,007	N. Y., Sus. & West	14	14	14	14	.....
35	35¼	5,020	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	32	North American	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
14	14⅝	678	Northern Pacific	35	35⅜	35	35	+1
41¾	41⅞	5,038	Northern Pacific pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
16⅛	16⅜	4,480	Ontario & Western	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
21½	22	80	Or. R. & Nav	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
58½	59	115	Or. R. & Nav. pf	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17½	18	100	Oregon Short Line	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
30¼	30⅝	1,735	Pacific Mail	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
1½	1¾	200	Peo. Dec. & Evans	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
14	14⅜	300	P., C. C. & St. Louis	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
170	171	220	Pull. Pal. Car Co	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24¼	24¾	11,887	Reading	143	143¼	143	143¼	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	22,080	Reading 1st pf	170	170	170	170	— ¼
20⅝	20⅞	8,017	Reading 2d pf	24	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
38¾	39¼	.....	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
11	11½	7	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	70	70	70	70	+1⅜
47	47¼	915	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	.....
4½	4¾	160	St. Louis Southw	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	.....
10½	10¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	47½	47⅝	46¾	47	— ⅛
21	23	100	St. Paul & Duluth	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	.....
65¼	65⅝	3,145	St. Paul & Omaha	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
16	17	500	Southern Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	980	Southern Railway	65⅞	65⅞	64⅜	65⅛	— ⅜
30	30½	3,780	Southern Railway pf	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7½	7¾	1,304	Standard R. & T	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	872	Tenn. Coal & Iron	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
12	12	2,320	Texas Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
7⅜	7½	6,350	Union Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
3¾	3⅞	330	U. Pac. Denver & Gulf	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
46	49	10	United States Express	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
62⅝	63	3,400	U. S. Leather pf	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
13	13¾	1,751	United States Rubber	63	63	61¾	62½	— ⅛
55	56	495	U. S. Rubber pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—1
6⅞	6¾	230	Wabash pf	57	57	55⅜	56¼	— ⅛
15⅝	16	560	Wabash pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+6½
85	85¼	25	Western Union Beef	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
85¼	85½	1,559	Western Union Tel	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
5	6	4	Wheeling & L. E. pf	83¾	83¾	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
				74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
Sales		405,558						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
2,000 81
1,000 80

At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 86¼
22,000 ..... 86⅞
2,000 ..... 86½
5,000 ..... 86¼
Adjustment 4s
38,000 ..... 52¼
25,000 ..... 52⅜
1,000 ..... 52¼
25,000 ..... 52⅜
8,000 ..... 52⅛
25,000 ..... 52⅛
30,000 ..... 52¼
24,000 ..... 52⅜
15,000 ..... 52⅛
5,000 ..... 52⅛
60,000 ..... 52⅜
40,000 ..... 52⅜
5,000 ..... 52⅛
10,000 ..... 52⅜
55,000 ..... 52⅛
10,000 ..... 52⅜
40,000 ..... 52⅜
5,000 ..... 52⅜
20,000 ..... 52¾
Atlanta & Char Air Line
1st 7s
1,000 117
Am Tobacco Co scrip
11,000 77
3,000b3 77
1,000 77
1,000 77
1,000 76
Austin & N W 1st
12,000 ..... 83¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 77⅝
2,000 ..... 77½
Brooklyn R T 5s
13,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89¾
13,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
10,000 ..... 89¾
10,000 89
1,000 ..... 88½
1,000 ..... 88⅞
10,000 ..... 88½
5,000 89
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000 114
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000 ..... 100¼
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000 111
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
13,000 ..... 93½
5,000 93
12,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
9,000 ..... 37½
5,000 ..... 37⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
1,000 111
500 110
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 79
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
20,000 117
5,000 117
27,000 ..... 117⅛
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000 117
5,000 ..... 105½
10,000 ..... 105¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 103
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
4,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101⅞
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 100
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
8,000 106
2,000 ..... 105¾
Chi, St P & M 1st
2,000 131
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅛
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 95
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
10,000 5
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
2,000 73
5,000 ..... 72½
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
3,000 101
Den & Rio Grande 1st
4,000 ..... 110½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000 ..... 88⅝
2,000 ..... 88⅞
Detroit Gas Co 5s
13,000 89
3,000 ..... 89¼
2,000 ..... 89½
3,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
10,000 90
1,000 ..... 88¾
1,000 ..... 88½
Dul, S S & A 5s
3,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 ..... 66¼
10,000 66
Erie 4s prior bonds
6,000 89
1,000 89
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
2,000 ..... 89¼
Total sales 74¼

Ft W & D C 1st		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	66½	5,000	89⅞
4,000	67	27,000	90
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st		1,000	89⅞
12,000	56	10,000	89⅞
13,000	55¾	1,000	89⅞
18,000	56	People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s	
15,000	56¼	10,000	109
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	90¼	2,000	83½
Ga & Alab 1st 5s		3,000	83⅜
2,000	102⅜	20,000	83⅜
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		9,000	83¼
10,000	72	3,000	83¼
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s		4,000	83⅜
2,000	105½	Rens & Saratoga 1st	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		1,000	148½
13,000	77⅛	Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000	77½	11,000	78
7,000	77⅜	St L & S F 2d, Class C	
10,000	77¾	1,000	115½
13,000	78	St L & S F G M 5s	
1,000	77¾	3,000	98⅞
11,000	77⅞	St L & S F G M 6s	
22,000	77½	10,000	113⅜
Lake Sh & Mich S 1st 5s		St L S W 1st	
2,000	118	10,000	69⅝
Long Island 1st 7s		St L S W 2d inc	
5,000s20F	87	5,000s20F	28
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s		St P & Nor Pac 6s	
2,000	93	1,000	130
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		St P & Sioux City 1st	
4,000	82¾	2,000	131½
5,000	83	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
6,000	83¼	10,000	60⅞
Louis & Nash unified 4s		8,000	60⅞
2,000	93	6,000	60⅞
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		9,000	60⅞
4,000	82¾	5,000	60¼
5,000	83	5,000	60¼
6,000	83¼	23,000	60¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s		10,000	60⅜
30,000	96½	10,000	60⅜
Metropolitan Elev 2d		10,000	60⅜
10,000	106	2,000s3	60⅜
Mil, L S & W ext 5s		2,000	60⅝
2,000	116	10,000	60⅜
Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s		Seaside & B B 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	110½	2,000	66
Southern Minn Div		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	118	2,000	82¾
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
20,000	102½	6,000	97
Minn & St L con 5s		4,000	97½
2,000	105	7,000	98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	86⅛	1,000	98½
10,000s20F	86⅝	20,000	90⅞
1,000	86⅝	20,000	90⅝
5,000	86⅝	5,000	90½
10,000s20F	86⅞	10,000	90⅜
Mo, K & T 2d	86⅞	10,000	90⅝
17,000	63⅜	4,000	90⅝
8,000	63⅜	6,000	90¾
12,000	63⅜	Standard R & T 6s	
4,000	63⅜	4,000	68⅝
6,000	63⅜	7,000	69
6,000	63⅜	5,000	69½
6,000	63⅜	Standard R & T inc	
2,000	63¼	15,000	17½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	63¾	1,000	17½
5,000s20F	87	5,000	17½
5,000	87¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	87¼	10,000	94
2,000s20F	87	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		20,000	29¼
3,000	69¾	25,000	29
2,000	69½	30,000	28⅞
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		5,000	28⅝
10,000	28¼	10,000	28¼
4,000	28¼	1,000	28⅛
3,000	96¾	4,000	28⅛
N Y, S & W G M	96½	10,000	28⅛
25,000	87	8,000	28⅜
25,000	87	15,000	28⅜
15,000	86½	10,000	28⅜
5,000	86	30,000	28⅝
10,000	85¾	Third Avenue 1st 5s	
25,000	85½	5,000	29
5,000	86¼	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
1,000	86¼	2,000	123½
4,000	87¼	U P, D & G 1st	
1,000	86½	10,000	102½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		20,000	41¼
5,000	104¾	8,000	41
Nor Pac 1st 6s		10,000	41¼
2,000s20F	118	5,000	40⅞
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		1,000	40½
13,000	58⅜	10,000	41½
15,000	58⅜	5,000	40⅝
5,000	58½	Virginia Mid G M	
30,000	58⅜	3,000	87¾
4,000	58⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	57	1,000	102
5,000	58¾	2,000	104⅝
5,000	58⅜	2,000	104⅞
20,000	58¼	2,000	104½
20,000	58¼	Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
15,000	58⅛	1,000	72⅜
10,000	58	13,000	73
45,000	58¼	2,000	73¼
5,000	58	23,000	73
5,000	58⅜	3,000c	73¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	90	1,000	109¼
3,000	89¾	West Union Col trust 5s	
5,000	89¾	7,000	107¾
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid	90	3,000	107⅞
120,000	22½	Wilkes & East 1st	
2,000	22½	5,000	97
28,000	23	6,000	97½
Oregon S L 6s		5,000	97½
28,000	120¾	14,000	97½
	$2,518,500	3,000	97
		10,000	97½
			98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	.....
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	.....
4s, c., 1907	112¼	.....
4s, r., 1925	125	.....
4s, c., 1925	126	.....
5s, r., 1904	113½	.....
5s, c., 1904	114¾	.....
Currency 6s, 1898	101¾	.....
Currency 6s, 1899	104¾	.....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	.....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	.....
Adams Express	151	.....
Alb. & Sus	175	.....
Alton & T. H	59	60
Am. Express	114	116
Ann Arbor	9	11
Ann Arbor pf	27	28½
Atlantic & Pacific new	⅛	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf.,	3	.....
Belle. & So. Ill. pf	125	.....
Boston A. L. pf	105	107
Brunswick Co	⅞	1
Buff., R. & P	20	40
Buff., R. & P. pf	.....	60
Burl., C. R. & N	65	80
Canada Southern	50¾	51
Capital Traction	54½	.....
Central Pacific	9¼	10
Chi. & Alton pf	162	.....
Chi. & E. Ill	40	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	95	99
Chi. & N. W. pf	160	165
Clev., L. & W. pf	39	45
Cleve. & Pitts	167	.....
Col. C. & I. Dev	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1	2½
Col. F. & I. pf	.....	80
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4¾	.....
Com. Cable	172	.....
Consol. Coal	38	.....
Den. & R. G	11	11⅜
D. M. & Ft. D	11½	12½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	.....
Dul., S. S. & A	2¼	3
D. S. S. & A. pf	6	7
E. E. I. of B'klyn	110	.....
Erie 2d pf	20	20¾
Ev. & T. H	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	25	30
Gt. Nor. pf	120	125
G. B. & West	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb. A	40	50
G. B. & W., Deb. B	.....	60
Harlem	4½	5
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Central l. l	94	98
Ill. Steel Co	34	35
Iowa Central	7	7½
Jeff. & C. Coal pf	35	.....
Joliet & Chicago	156	.....
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
K. & D. M. pf	15	17
Kingston & Pem	1	4
Lake Shore	160½	171
Long Island	40	44
L. E. & St. L. pf	¼	.....
Mah. Coal R	128	.....
Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115
Man. Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf	45	60
Mexican Central	7½	8⅜
Mex. Nat. certfs	1¼	1½
Michigan Central	99	101
Minn. Iron	55	58½
Morris & Essex	167	170
National Starch	5	5⅞
Nat. St. 1st pf	57	.....
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. Co	5	7
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	.....	.....
	114	115
N. Y. & N. H	174	176
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	76
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	33	34½
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Nor. & West	10¾	11½
Nor. & West. pf	28⅝	29¾
Northwest. Tel	110	.....
Ohio Southern	.....	5
Ont. Mining	5	6
Penn. Coal	320	.....
Peo. & Eastern	5	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	.....	55
P., Ft. W. & C	166	.....
Pitts. & West. pf	.....	5
Quicksilver	.....	5¾
Quicksilver pf	7	2½
Rens. & Saratoga	180	.....
Rio Grande W	22	23½
Rio G. W. pf	50	51½
R., W. & O	119	120½
St. J. & G. I	.....	5
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4⅝	.....
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5¾
St. P., M. & M	117	125
St. P. & O. pf	145	150
Sil. bull. certfs	.....	59
Sixth Avenue	192	198
Standard Gas	111	112
Standard Gas pf	120	122
T. P. Land T	0½	8
Third Avenue	150	152
Tol. & Ohio Cent	.....	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
U. S. Leather	7⅜	8
Wells-F. Express	106	110
Western Gas	78¼	79
W. & L. E	1⅛	1⅜
Wis. Central	1½	2
Wis. Central pf	1¾	.....

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. Sp. Mfg	13	13	12¾	12⅜
15,470	Am. Sug. Refs	139¾	140¼	135¾	137¼
65	Am. Sug. R. pf	111⅞	111⅞	111¼	111¼
2,550	Amer. Tobacco	84⅜	85	84	84⅜
40	A., T. & S. F	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
130	A., T. & S. F. pf	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
20	Chi. & Northw	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
70	Ches. & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
40	C., C., & St. L	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Gen. Electric	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1,570	Louis. & Nash	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝
430	Manhattan	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,010	Mo. Pacific	26⅜	26⅝	24⅝	25⅜
20	M. & St. L. 2d pf	56½	56½	56½	56½
60	Nat. Lead	35⅜	35⅜	33⅜	33⅜
60	N. Y., O. & W	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞
100	N. Y., S. & W	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	N. Y., S. & W. pf	35	35	35	35
10	O. R. & N	41⅝	41⅝	41	41
30	Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
6,740	Reading	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
60	Reading 1st pf	52	52	52	52
10	Stand. R. & T.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Southern Ry	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Southern Ry pf	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
20	Tenn. C. & I	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
400	Union Pacific	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
20	U. S. Rubber	13	13	13	13
120	U. S. Rubber pf	54	57	54	54
30	U. S. Leather pf	62	62	62	62
350	West. Union	85½	85⅝	85	85

$4,345

BONDS.

$17,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	63½	63½	63	63
7,000	Nassau El. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
24,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	56½	56½	55¾	55¾
20,000	Reading gen	83⅜	83⅜	83	83
2,000	Wabash 2d	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛

$70,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Boston market was soft. The copper shares were neglected almost wholly, and when dealt in recorded lower prices. Boston and Montana was off 1½, at 128¾, closing at 120, while Butte fell ½, to 22. Osceola fell 1, to 34, and Kearsarge ½ to 17½. United States Rubber was a prominent feature, rising from 11¼ to 13⅝, preferred gaining from 52⅜ to 56¾, closing at 55½. Bell Telephone encountered small selling orders at a time when there were no buying orders in the market, and declined 4, to 225, rallying to 227. West End Street Railway common was off 1⅝, at 91½. Mexican Central 4s declined 1½ to 68¾. These were about all the features of the trading, which was dull and heavy. At 2 P. M. sugar had got down further to 135½, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 86¾, losses of 4¾ and 1¼ respectively. Both rallied, Sugar to 137 and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 87¾ at the close. Dominion Coal lost ⅜, to 11, later selling up to 11½. Atchison adjustments rose ½, to 52½. Gas 5s were off 1, at 92.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	212½	213½
Boston & Lowell	212	.....
Boston & Maine	212	.....
Boston & Providence	159	.....
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	265	.....
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf	103¼	104½
Fitchburg pf	107½	108¼
Old Colony	90¾	91
Oregon Short Line	180	.....
West End	17¾	18¼
Wisconsin Central	1¾	2½

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

4:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M, 7:10 A. M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE. **ADIRONDACKS.**

P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; cure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,

Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week. GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

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T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Column.

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Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

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Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.

Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

RAULAH HOUSE,

PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.

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BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.

On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. HINGHAM, Manager.

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Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.

ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.

CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.

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For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.

Many improvements added this season.

GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, (OCEAN FRONT.)

Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

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Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. R. E. STOKES.

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PEMBERTON COTTAGE.

Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. Address, GRANBY COTTAGE.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,

Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.

50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE EDWARD,

Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; half mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

NEW ENGLAND.

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AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H. NOW OPEN.

Golf links, with professional greenkeeper.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE JEFFERSON

A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

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Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap.

Elevation 1,700 feet

Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.

MRS. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts., bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.

ONE OF THE FINEST GOLF LINKS IN THE COUNTRY.

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SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.

Popular Prices.

Three Dollars per day.

600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.

CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

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The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.

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Downey, Duncan & White,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)

Builders of Fine Carriages and the celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons, 487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 51st St.

MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co. JAMES B. BREWSTER.

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LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

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SUMMER RESORTS

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Hotel Tariff Bureau,

{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York. 96 Regent St., London. {248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do ..... West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md. Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I. Argyle Hotel, open all year
do ..Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages, now open
Block Id., R. I. (C. E. Brown,) Manisses & Cottages
do ..... (B. B. Mitchell,) Spring House
do (R. G. Lewis,) National Hotel, apply for rates
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep. $1 up
Bristol, R. I. ..... D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J. ..... Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Del. Water Gap, Pa. Kittatinny H'se, ap, $3 to $5
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ..... The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng. ..... Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap. $3.50; ep. $1 up
London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ..... The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro His
Millbrook, N. Y. ..... The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La. Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. ..... Ocean House, now open
do (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York. ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Newmiller & Schaffer). Union Sq. Htl., ep, $1 up
do (123 W. 39th St., nr. B'way,) The Parker, ep, 1.50up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Ocean City, N. J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds.) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y. ..... Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ..... The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.). Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng. ..... Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. U. S. Hotel, a.p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn. Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sheldrake, N. Y. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Prospect House
Sorrento, Me. ..... Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1up. ap, $3up
Spr'g Lake B'ch, N. J. Monmouth H'se, ap, 3.50 to 5
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis. Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y. ..... The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Tunbridge Wells, (Eng.) ..... The Spa Hotel
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ..... Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I. ..... Atlantic House, now open
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 130th St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6:0 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

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Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Reserve.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10AM
Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, A'g. 26, 10AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 12, 10 AM Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M. First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordland, July 28, noon Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Cook's Tours Round The World, Etc.

TWO LIMITED PARTIES to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR, leave Vancouver, Sept. 13; San Francisco, Oct. 2.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE. Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25.

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Special Fall Parties to Europe leave by North German Lloyd Steamers Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 11, 25. All expenses, $290.00.

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Weekly and Fortnightly Parties to principal Summer Resorts at frequent intervals.

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ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon Circassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome, Sept. 11 and Oct. 9

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.

Second Cabin:

Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage Passage:

Rome, $25.50. Furnessia $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

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FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
LA CHAMPAGNE, Perrot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, July 31, 11 AM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PEKIN, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Sept. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:35, (Dining Car,) 5:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:35 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 115, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. (3:15, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:23 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after July 22d, 1897,

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Readington, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P.M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25 3:25, 3:53, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12

MERCHANTS ON THE ALERT

Spirit of Local Patriotism Awakened by the Work of the New Association.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL GROWING

Publicity Given to the Movement Has Helped It—General Agreement that What Benefits the City Will Benefit Every One in It.

According to the observations of John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co., local patriotism is developing under the stimulating efforts of the Merchants' Association. "Since the newspapers of New York have explained the good work that this association is doing," says Mr. Juhring, "the merchants everywhere seem more patriotic. I was fortunate enough last week to add a dozen new names to the membership of the association. I had called on these same people several weeks ago, and had also written to them, but was always put off with the answer that they might come in later. But since the papers have taken up the question of New York's interest, showing why New York is the leading city in America, it is remarkable what a change has come about.

"Business men seem to realize now more than ever before that our organization is a movement to benefit New York, and they generally agree with G. Waldo Smith, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, who said in a recent letter regarding the motto of the labor union, that 'the concern of one is the concern of all.' There is no doubt that if we all work along that line and pull together, New York will be sure of receiving a larger share of the business that rightfully belongs to it, due to its natural advantages as a commercial centre.

"It is also gratifying to state that a large number of the firms proposed for membership are now beginning to send in application blanks, stating that they propose to work for new members. This is the kind of assistance that is necessary to build up our association. If every member that we now have would add one or two others, the association would become the most powerful organization of its kind in the country. For this reason every one should strive to bring in new members.

"The Merchants' Association of New York means not only prosperity for merchants, but for real estate owners as well. I have now and then met persons who would say to me that as they only sold to jobbers and manufacturers, they could not see that it would be to their interest to join us. In reply to this I have made the statement that the merchant who figures from the standpoint of what will benefit himself alone, is unmindful of his best interests. If we are successful in bringing more buyers to this market this year than have been accustomed to visit us, it means an increase in sales for all merchants, and, naturally, if we sell more goods this year than we did last year, we shall have to buy more goods. And in this way every business concern will prosper accordingly.

"The prosperity of New York means the prosperity of every individual, employer as well as employe, which, in my opinion, is one of the best reasons why every business concern in this city should join with us in pushing along the great work. New York City is to the United States what London is to the Old World, the leading financial as well as commercial city. Greater London will exceed it in population. Our parks and lands will contain nearly 75,000 acres, with over 100 hotels within the city, seven bridges across the Harlem River, one across the East River to Brooklyn and still another to come, while one across the North River is projected. There are thirty-three ferries, forty-five lines of street railways, and 218 banks.

"When we consider the facts enumerated, it reveals the prominence of New York, and the fact that every jobbing house in the United States buys more or less goods in our city is the best proof that can be offered why every enterprising out-of-town merchant should have an account with some New York house. New York City has no rival as a depot for supplies of imported articles of food. It imports five times more coffee than all the other markets of the country combined. It imports twice as much tea as any other market of the United States. Seven-eighths of the spices landed in this country during 1896 came into the port of New York. This is also true of foreign fruits and many other kinds of food products. The above data prove that interior buyers, wholesale as well as retail, can buy goods to better advantage here than in any other market of this country.

"No merchant can secure goods to advantage in any market, unless he makes comparison of quality and gauges values accordingly. That is one of the best arguments why every merchant in the United States, North, South, East, and West, would profit by visiting New York City several times each year."

Encouraging Words by Mail.

Mr. R. H. Vaughan of this city writes: "If you will kindly send us 500 or 1,000 of your applications we will refer them to our friends in the South and Southwest with the advice to become members of the association, thereby enabling them to obtain at a given period the one and a third passenger rate from points east of the Mississippi River."

E. G. Koegler & Co. of 10 West Twenty-second Street write: "We feel confident that the excellent work which is being done by the association will be of benefit to every business man and woman. Kindly inform us whether women are to have the same advantages concerning the association?"

To the query in the last paragraph reply was made that all reputable firms, whether composed of men or women, were eligible to all the privileges of membership in the association. In the case of out-of-town members, the merchant, his buyers, and members of his family can reap the benefit of the reduced railway rate.

James E. Spencer, President of the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, writes: "It gives me great pleasure to inclose you a check for $25, to cover the expenses of joining the association. I think this one of the best enterprises that could be devised, and will do all in my power to help it along."

Fairchild Brothers & Foster, Rose and Duane Streets, New York, write as follows: "We are very glad to accept your kind invitation to join the Merchants' Association of New York, and shall give the association all the support and assistance in our power, as we are in entire sympathy with its aims and purposes."

A. M. Fuller, President New First National Bank, Meadville Penn., writes: "Please accept congratulations on the success of your efforts in organizing the Merchants' Association. It is a good enterprise for New York, and I trust will fulfill your expectations. I notice frequent mention of it in many papers, and am prompted to send you the one of congratulation."

F. C. Travers, President Travers Brothers Company, writes: "Inclose application and wish you success. It is high time that New York City should use her efforts to get simple justice, which I am certain she will attain through your association. I have forwarded blanks to all the trade, asking them to join at once."

Still Looking to the South.

The officers of the association were encouraged last night in the belief that there would be a reconsideration of the action of the Southeastern Traffic Association. A dispatch was sent, early in the forenoon, to Joseph Richardson, Chairman of the association, asking him if he had decided finally on the application of the Merchants' Association for a reconsideration of the action taken by his association in granting open or unlimited excursions to New York. What the Merchants' Association wanted was a provision for excursions to New York in the Southeastern Association territory for members of the association, their immediate families, and buyers on the same terms and conditions as those excursions at reduced rates had been granted by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations. Late yesterday the following reply was received from Mr. Richardson:

"Message received. Have advised our members fully as to the position of the Merchants' Association and the Joint Traffic Association. Pending receipt of their replies can take no action."

President King of the Merchants' Association sent the following to Mr. Richardson in reply:

"Your telegram received. Thanks for your prompt reply. Could you give us dates Aug. 10 to 14, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive, tickets to be good for thirty days from dates of sale? We would have liked first dates earlier, but it is now too late for earlier dates so as to get our circulars throughout the South. There is not any time to be lost."

The dates granted by the Joint Traffic Association are from Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and from Aug. 27 to Aug. 31, inclusive, and the Merchants' Association would have liked to have had the same sets of dates from the Southeastern Association, so that the excursion from both territories could have been arranged for at the same time.

For the Benefit of All.

In speaking of the general purposes of the Merchants' Association, President King has this to say: "If the Merchants' Association had done nothing more than stimulate trade it would even then have accomplished a great deal of good. Legitimate competition never did any harm. On the contrary, it generally is productive of good. Every person entering into competition in any line of trade or business must necessarily keep himself keyed to the topmost notch. He cannot afford to be lax in any direction. If he is he falls behind, and ultimately drops out of the race in the struggle for existence.

"As competition between individuals or firms is a good thing, so is competition between cities. Each city is forced thereby to put its best foot forward and to keep pressing forward continuously. The Merchants' Association, by the co-operation of the merchants of the City of New York, has aroused more interest in the metropolis than has been felt for a long time. It has attracted attention to the city, and it is going to keep on attracting attention, widening its influence every day.

"The policy pursued has not been one antagonistic to other cities, but everything that has been done has been done in a friendly spirit. There has been plenty of evidence of this in the correspondence which has taken place between the Merchant's Association and its kindred associations in Philadelphia and Baltimore. If further evidence was required it was shown in the dispatch of the Merchants' Association to merchants in Boston asking the latter to make application before the Eastern Association for concessions on tickets good both ways, thereby lending the weight of the influence of the Merchants' Association in the line of getting reduced rates from the railways to the cities in the East to which buyers might be attracted from this direction by a reduced railroad fare. In fact, the Merchants' Association has taken the broad stand that what benefits one must benefit all."

More Resident Members.

The following additional resident members of the association have been enrolled: Importer and Commission—George Borgfeld & Co.; Corsets—Chicago Corset Company; Buttons—B. Blumenthal & Co.; Wholesale Grocers—Koenig & Schuster; Ribbons and Velvets—J. Bamberg & Co.; Department Store—H. Batterman; Dry Goods—Bloomingdale Brothers; Manufacturers Ladies and Children's Dresses—E. G. Koegler & Co.; Wholesale Boots and Shoes—Claflin, Thayer & Co.; Manufacturer Paper Boxes—Robert Gair; Truck and Wagon Manufacturers—Lewis Moore & Co.; Vinegar—Genesee Fruit Company; Tobacco—E. Rosenwald & Brother; Tea, Coffee, and Spices—M. N. Packard Company; Bakers and Confectioners' Supplies—The Crandall & Godley Company; Merchants—H. Crossman & Brother; Brewing—Pabst Brewing Company; Druggists—R. W. Robinson & Son.

New Orleans Merchants in Town.

Several New Orleans business men, accompanied in most instances by their families, are spending a few days in this city, chiefly on pleasure bent. The following are at the Gerlach: L. Von Trerikow and wife, D. A. De Pass and wife, Dr. S. M. Fortier, Arthur Shepard, and W. N. Grunewald, wife, and children. All report improved trade conditions in the South, and especially in their own vicinity. New Orleans is not particularly interested in the work of the New York Merchants' Association, inasmuch as that gulf metropolis is now engaged in a similar effort to boom business through the medium of a Merchants' Trade Committee. Free railway transportation is offered to merchants who will go to New Orleans and buy goods for not less than $1,000.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL.

Young Man Raises Price of Silence from $50 to $2,000.

Jay Reardon, twenty-four years of age, of 37 West Twenty-eighth Street was arrested yesterday on complaint of George J. Bascomb, proprietor of the Gilsey House cigar stand, charged with attempted blackmail. Reardon was held in the Jefferson Market Court for further examination.

Bascomb stated that the young man came to him on Monday and hinted at having learned a secret that he would not care to have divulged. He wanted $50 for his silence. Bascomb told him to call next day. He then secured the services of W. J. Loader of 57 Broadway as a witness. When Reardon appeared yesterday Loader was standing near enough to hear the conversation. Bascomb claims that in discussing the affair with Reardon the price of silence was raised from $50 to $2,000. When Reardon finished what he had to say Bascomb told him that he was a blackmailer and that he would have him arrested. Reardon hurried away, and Bascomb followed, securing a policeman who arrested him.

Reardon made no statement in court. He simply denied the charge. He is from Hillsborough, Ohio, and has only lately come to New York. Bascomb stated that Reardon was possessed of no secret of his, and that he was simply trying to extort money.

ELEVATED R. R. IMPROVEMENTS.

Manhattan Extends Third Track—Will Use It for Switching Only.

A new extension is being made to the third track which has been laid on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road. This will run southward from the Fourteenth Street station. Like the centre track which now extends northward on this line to Harlem, this continuation to the south is said by the railroad officials to have been undertaken in order to provide necessary switching accommodations. It was not indicated whether there would be a complete third track from the Battery to Harlem when switching arrangements should be perfected to the satisfaction of the company.

General Manager Fransioli said yesterday: "We are extending the switch below the station at Fourteenth Street. We are simply putting in a few girders in order to let the expresses in by the centre below, instead of above, Fourteenth Street, so that trains will not be held back in Greenwich Street."

Mr. Fransioli said nothing had been done in regard to the third-rail system beyond the making of tests, and it had not been decided to use electricity on the Manhattan Elevated Road. The third-rail system would simply be the same as the trolley, but the overhead connection would then be done away with.

Censured by the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner Tuthill and a jury held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the death of Patrick Hannigan, a carpenter, living at 101 West Ninety-ninth Street, who while letting down the awning of the dry goods store at 802 Columbus Avenue on July 14 was shocked to death by an electric wire of the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, which passed along the top of the awning and connected with the arc lights in front of the store. The jury found that Hannigan came to his death by shock from an electric light wire, caused by contact of said wire of defective insulation with the awning, and censured the constructor of the awning for negligence and the Mount Morris Electric Light Company for failing to properly inspect said wire.

Dishonest Bell Boy Arrested.

Charles Parker, aged twenty-four, employed as a bell boy in the Lake Hopatcong Club at Lake Hopatcong, was arrested yesterday in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Station, Hoboken, as he got off the 9:45 A. M. train, for stealing diamonds from some of the guests at the Lake Hopatcong Club. Parker had in his possession a diamond pin and a diamond breastpin. He said he lived at 342 West Forty-first Street, this city.

Father John J. Tighe Very Ill.

The Rev. John J. Tighe, the rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Greenville, Jersey City, is dangerously ill in St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City. He was treated by specialists for catarrh of the stomach. Before that he was for several months at the Kneipp cure establishment at Boonton, N. J. One of the hospital surgeons said yesterday that they had not determined whether an operation would be necessary.

That unpleasant Catarrh with all its annoying and disagreeable symptoms can be speedily relieved and cured with Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FOR CHEAPER INSURANCE

President Sheffield Says New York Should Pay Less for Protection Against Fire.

SHOWS WHY WITH FIGURES

The City's Fire Loss Has Been Reduced Nearly One-Half in the First Six Months of the Last Three Years.

President Sheffield of the Fire Department is making a strenuous effort to have the present high rate of insurance in New York reduced, and in doing this he has gathered statistics covering the work of the department for the first six months of the past ten years. These show that while the number of fires have increased, the average loss per fire has decreased.

President Sheffield says that the rates were raised three years ago, and since then the average loss per fire has been reduced from $1,300 to $742.72. The total loss for the first six months of the three years ending in 1894 was $7,843,777, as compared with a total of $4,503,116 for the first six months of the last three years. He has instructed Fire Marshal Mitchel to incorporate in his reports in future the insurance risks on the fires.

The figures shown will prove the efficiency of the Fire Department service as it now is, and is intended as a reason for the reduction in the rates. The amount of insurance carried by the city increases every day, and as the fire loss has been reduced nearly one-half in the first six months of the last three years, there is, in the opinion of President Sheffield, every reason to expect a reduction in the rate.

The table shows the number of fires, the losses, and the average losses for the first six months of the year stated:

Year.	Number of Fires.	Total Losses.	Average Loss Per Fire.
1888	1,736	$3,751,519	$2,155.25
1889	1,489	2,897,848	1,946.17
1890	1,747	2,146,473	1,228.68
1891	2,020	4,417,149	2,177.00
1892	2,012	2,408,790	1,197.21
1893	2,044	3,104,906	1,579.03
1894	1,975	2,339,081	1,180.09
1895	1,402	1,225,382	662.02
1896	2,120	2,082,432	928.28
1897	2,077	1,195,322	575.50

June, 1897, includes loss of $276,500 at Ellis Island June 15.

First Six Months for Years.	Number of Fires.	Loss.	Average Loss Per Fire.
1892			
1893	6,029	$7,843,777	$1,301.00
1894			
1895			
1896	6,199	4,603,116	742.72
1897			

MRS. KUEHN'S RELIGIOUS MANIA

She Denounced the Ungodly and Ordered a Policeman to Pray.

Mrs. Kate Kuehn, aged forty-eight, the wife of a hotel chef, living at 104 East Fourth Street, was taken to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue yesterday morning suffering from religious mania. The night before she aroused the other tenants of the building with wild shrieks, and calling for vengeance upon the ungodly. Her husband was sent for then, and quieted her for the time. Yesterday morning she again became violent and began hurling her crockery at the heads of imaginary heretics. She then broke all the windows in her rooms.

Policeman Cooney of the East Fifth Street Station was called in. As he entered the room, Mrs. Kuehn grabbed him by the throat, forced him to his knees, and commanded him to pray. She also kneeled and again ordered him to pray.

Meanwhile an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital arrived, and with the assistance of the surgeon, the policeman managed to subdue the insane woman. When she saw that the ambulance was from Bellevue she did not want to enter it. She insisted upon being taken to a Roman Catholic institution.

THE KENNETT-HOPKINS CASE.

Former's Charge to be Considered by Stock Exchange Committee.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will consider a charge of sharp dealing in partnership made by Francis J. Kennett against George B. Hopkins, of George B. Hopkins & Co., who have offices in the Equitable Building. Messrs. Kennett and Hopkins have been at odds for some time. There is pending a suit by Hopkins for an accounting. The litigation and the complaint to the Governors come of the relations between the principals as members of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. This was dissolved last year. It was a well-known brokerage firm.

Late in 1896 charges were made by the Board of Trade of Chicago, through a special committee, that Mr. Kennett and his Chicago partner, John F. Harris, had furnished substantial comfort to a bucket shop. On this the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange suggested a dissolution of the partnership between Messrs. Kennett and Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins's new firm was formed April 30, 1896. His partner is Harry L. Terry, also a member of the Stock Exchange.

PNEUMATIC MAIL ROUTE.

Work of Laying the Tubes Will Be Begun Monday.

Work on the route for the tubes for the postal pneumatic-tube service will be begun Monday. It must be finished, according to the contract, by Oct. 24. Draughtsmen and engineers have been at work for some time on the plans, and there is now nothing to be done except the actual work of tearing up the ground and laying the tubes.

The route extends from the Produce Exchange to the Post Office, and from the Post Office to Forty-fourth Street, with side lines from the trunk line to the various sub-stations to join the main line again by loops. The total distance to be covered is 25,350 feet, which, with two tubes to a trench—one up and one down—will make the total length of tubing 50,700 feet. The tubes will be eight inches in diameter, and absolutely smooth on the inside, so as not to impede the carriers. Each section of tubing is to be 12 feet in length and each carrier will take from 500 to 600 letters.

The tubing will be laid in sections so as to minimize the amount of ground to be torn up at a time. As each length is laid and attached to the next the trench will be closed. It is expected that nearly 3,000 men will be employed at the work.

Fraud Order Against G. J. Mersick.

A fraud order was issued by Postmaster General Gary yesterday against George J. Mersick, who has offices in the Lincoln Building, 1 and 3 Union Square. He is charged with making illegal use of the mail. Mersick advertised the sale of the "Artograph," which, he said, reproduced and enlarged pictures. The price was $7, $6 in advance, and $1 on delivery. He promised to refund the money if the contrivance did not prove satisfactory. Numerous complaints were made by women who had purchased the "Artograph," found that it was of no value, and could not get their money back. Post Office Inspector Schopp found that Mersick was the successor of W. D. Henry and George J. Mersick, and that his visits to his office were very irregular.

Wagon Struck by Cable Car.

Cable car No. 292, which was drawing mail car B, and was bound down town, struck the two-horse butter and cheese wagon of W. Hosstatter, 1,476 First Avenue, at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, about noon yesterday. The horses and wagon were thrown against one of the pillars of the elevated road, and the wagon was badly damaged. The passenger car left the track and its passengers were severely shaken up, but no one of them was injured. Magistrate Brann was among the number. Travel was not delayed long.

A Carpenter Commits Suicide.

John Rode, a carpenter, twenty-eight years of age, who boarded with Mrs. Schwenke at 600 Spring Street, West Hoboken, died in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. He had been drinking, and jumped from the roof of his boarding house with suicidal intent.

RAINS DESTROYING CROPS

Discouraging Reports Received from New York, New Jersey, and Western States.

HAY DAMAGED 25 PER CENT

Hundreds of Acres of Rye in Sheaf Going to Waste—Potatoes Rotting in the Ground—Cabbages and Cauliflower Alone Thriving.

If the rainy weather that has prevailed for the past two weeks or more has been a relief to the city man by keeping down the temperature somewhat, it has caused great losses to many farmers, whose crops have been damaged or altogether ruined, while other farmers are praying for a let-up of the downpour and for a gradual rise of temperature lest their crops should rot in the ground before they can gather them.

The crops that have suffered most in this State and, New Jersey, and even down East and in a couple of Western States, are hay and cereals, and the loss of hay in this State is said to be at least 25 per cent., and about one-half of the crop of rye straw will prove a total loss.

A good many Long Island farmers raise their own wheat. Most of this year's crop was cut and stood in the fields to be cured. The rains cause both the straw to mildew and the grains to sprout. The straw will be worthless, and the wheat, where not a total loss, will make bad flour. So most of these farmers will have to buy their own flour this year.

This alone, however, merchants say, does not cut much of a figure in the market, but advices to THE TIMES from Middletown, N. Y., say that hundreds of acres of rye in the sheaf are going to waste in the fields. Much of it is sprouted, and even the straw is rotting, and the crop threatens to be a total loss.

Hay is a much more important product of this State than many people imagine. New York is one of the largest cheese and milk producing States in the country, and the value of the hay crop is larger than that of any other crop in this State.

The next important crop that is being spoiled by the rain is the potato crop. The potatoes were just maturing and arriving in the market. The heavy rains have flooded many potato fields, and prevent the farmers from digging. Prices of Long Island and New Jersey potatoes are considerably higher than they were last year at this season. Long Islands then sold at $1.75 per barrel for the best, and yesterday the ruling prices were $2.12 to $2.25 per barrel in the wholesale market.

Charles L. Rickerson of 54 Harrison Street, one of the largest feed commission merchants in this city, said yesterday that he was in receipt of discouraging reports from all directions. A great deal of the hay had not yet been cut, and a great deal was still curing in the fields when the rains began, and since then the farmers have not been able to do anything. At least 25 per cent. of the crop of hay will prove a loss, as it is sour and only fit for fertilizing purposes.

"About one-half of the value of rye straw," continued Mr. Rickerson, "is also a loss, as very little can be gathered. What has been already cut is spoiling in the fields, and what is still standing will mildew to a great extent. The same can be said of oats and oat straw. The long rain rusts the straw, and the result is that the grains can not fill out, and then you have light and poor oats.

"This rain is not local, but extends to Michigan and Southern Ohio, where I understand that the oat crop has also suffered. Yet a good many business men are inclined to look lightly on this rain, although it has kept up since July 10. It is, however, a serious matter. This is a great hay-producing State and it produces enormous quantities of milk; and the value of the hay crop in New York is estimated at 10 per cent. higher than that of any other crop in the State.

Austin Kimball of 68 Park Place said he had just returned from Vermont, where the hay crop has sustained enormous damage, and as dairy products are among the principal sources of revenue in that State, this means a great deal for the Vermont farmers. One farmer showed him a field where there stood 200 tons of hay uncut. The field was flooded, and the hay was spoiled. The farmer offered $200 to any one who would remove the hay so as to enable him to sow a new crop, but the work could not be done on account of the soaked ground.

A member of the firm of Olivet Brothers of 335 Washington Street, commission merchants in vegetables and fruits, said: "I am told that the farmers are having hard times. In Monmouth County, N. J., I am told that potatoes are already rotting in the ground. The rain has been playing havoc with the hay and grain crops that are rotting on the ground. Much of the rye has been cut, and the grains have been thoroughly soaked, and already sprouting. If it should clear off and the weather remain moderately cool for a few days, a considerable portion may be saved, but if it should suddenly grow hot again the conditions will be fearful.

"Other vegetables in Monmouth County have also been affected. The muskmelon vines have been injured, and tomatoes are also spoiling. All along the Hudson Valley I am told that conditions are very bad. I was in Dutchess County about the beginning of this month, and they had just started cutting the wheat and rye, and if they did not gather in the crops before the rain the grains will sprout, and that makes bad flour. The hay and straw will only be good for fertilizer.

"Long Island cabbages, however, are in excellent condition. They are growing nicely, and the rain is just what they need. Long Island cauliflower has hardly formed heads, and, of course, will also be benefited by the rain. I am told that the peaches in Warren County, New Jersey, are growing very well. They are not yet ripe, and are filling out nicely."

A member of the firm of A. Bennett & Co., at 156 West Street, said he did not hear of any damage to the Long Island potato crop. The receipts yesterday did not show any signs of rot, but many of the fields were under water, and the farmers were unable to dig the potatoes.

At the office of Bahrenburg & Co. of 108 Murray Street it was said that the potatoes that have already come from Long Island and the vicinity of New York were still all right, but that it was time for the rain to stop, and if the fields did not have a chance to dry the potatoes would rot. The rain had retarded the ripening of musk melons, and as for apples, they were still green, with the exception of a few early varieties, and the rain filled them out.

Large Increase in Freights.

The extraordinary promises of large crops in the South and West this season are leading the various steamship companies and shippers to expect a material increase in the freight rates during the rest of the Summer and Autumn. The steamship people say that the shipping rates are now from 35 to 40 per cent. higher than they were last year, and a much larger increase is looked for, although the tremendous advance of last Autumn is not expected. They say that the crops in Europe and South America are not up to the average, and this fact will create an extraordinary business for carriers from American ports. The rates for export carrying have not been so high in July since 1891, except in 1893, when they were about the same as now. They are now 25 per cent. higher than last year. There has, however, been a falling off in the eastbound passenger traffic to Europe amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent., as compared with the business done last year.

Cold Weather for July.

The records of the local weather bureau show no colder July day than yesterday. The minimum temperature reached was 60 at 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, although the northeast wind that swept over the city made it appear much colder than that. Last Spring's hats and overcoats were in evidence on every hand, and in some of the cafés the proprietors were seriously thinking of putting Winter refreshments on sale. But there have been just as cold and colder days in July in past years. On July 1 last year, the temperature went down to 61, and there have been July days in the past when the thermometer recorded 56. The humidity yesterday morning was 87 per cent., 3 points greater than that of the morning before. This percentage was increased as the day wore on, and reached as high as 97 in the afternoon.

Lawyer Adams Pronounced Insane.

Isaac E. Adams, thirty-eight years old, a lawyer, living at 34 West Thirty-second Street, was declared insane last night after examination at Bellevue Hospital. He was taken to the hospital Saturday by the police, who found him acting strangely on Broadway.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

BILL OF PARTICULARS ORDERED

Itemized Account Directed in Suit of Mrs. Chichester Against Edmund Waring's Estate.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, has ordered Mrs. Emily Chichester to prepare an itemized account, covering a period of two years, of all the work, labor, and services rendered to, and all expenses she was at, on account of Clarissa Ingersoll. This order was made on application of Fernando Baltes, an executor of the estate of Edmund Waring, to compel Mrs. Chichester to furnish a bill of particulars in a suit she has brought against him for board, nurses, medical treatment, and funeral expenses of Clarissa Ingersoll, who was the mother-in-law of Edmund Waring.

Such services, the plaintiff alleges, are worth $3,180, and were rendered between Jan. 1, 1875, and May 1, 1877. The plaintiff says she buried Mrs. Ingersoll at Owasco, Mich., purchased a plot, and erected a tombstone—all at the request of Edmund Waring, but that she has only received $25 for her trouble.

Some time ago Augustus C. Brown, as attorney for the executor, obtained from Justice Lawrence an order to show cause why the plaintiff should not furnish a bill of particulars, alleging that as no claim was made by plaintiff for twenty years she was barred by the statute of limitations. Lawyer Brown says Waring separated from his wife in 1876, and she sued for a separation, but discontinued the action, and thereafter Waring paid his wife from $1,200 to $1,800 a year, and that defendant knows nothing about the claim of plaintiff, and that it was not known to Waring or any member of the family

The bill of particulars which was submitted to the defendant is attached to the papers, but is regarded by Baltes as insufficient, and is so held by Justice Lawrence, who directs that the plaintiff furnish one more definite and certain.

FIGHTING FOR GAS STOCK.

Mutual and Equitable Companies May Be Absorbed by New York and East River.

The stocks of the Equitable and Mutual Gas Companies continue advancing together, and both reached their highest point yesterday. There were offers for both at 270 and 280, but only trivial sales were made. While no offer above 280 was made yesterday for Equitable stock, it was broadly intimated that 300 would be given for a good round lot of it. There was no response to this intimation; and it is said that Equitable shareholders are still confident of getting at least 500 for their stock.

An effort is now making to deal directly with the Equitable Board of Directors, instead of with the individual shareholders, as has hertofore been done. It is thought that better terms can be secured if the East River people will go to the Equitable Directors, as the shareholders are plainly holding back for a big price. It is thought to be not unlikely that the tempting offer of 300 may induce some large holder of Equitable stock to turn it loose, and thus make a break in the line. If this happens, the price at which the rest of the stock could be bought by the new company to be formed would be readily fixed.

In the meanwhile Mutual Gas stock is being bought quietly at the present high prices. It is said that a controlling amount of this stock is held by five persons. A difficulty in the way of the consolidation of the New York and East River and the Mutual Gas Companies has been found in the franchise of the latter, which forbids its absorption by another company. The only way the deal could be worked would be by the absorbing of the East River by the Mutual, or the forfeiting of the latter's franchise and the operation of the company under the charter of the East River Company.

This matter could be easily adjusted by the Vanderbilts, who are the largest stockholders. It is probable now that the consolidation scheme may involve both the Mutual and the Equitable, and that both of these companies may soon be merged into the New York and East River Gas Company, through a new issue of stock of the consolidated company.

CITY MAGISTRATES' MUDDLE.

Assemblyman Andrews Claims Responsibility for the Nomination of McCabe—Situation Apparently Unchanged.

Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, who introduced the bill providing for the appointment of the three new Magistrates and the amendment authorizing them to name a Chief Clerk and an interpreter, said yesterday that the remarks of Magistrate Crane at Monday night's meeting of the Board of Magistrates were not justified by the facts.

"Magistrate Crane is quoted," he said, "as having stated that the amendment giving the right of appointment to the new Magistrates was 'sneaked' through the Legislature. I wish to take issue with him on that point. The original bill providing for the appointment of three additional City Magistrates was first introduced by me in 1896, and failed of passage. I again introduced it at the last session, and Mr. Crane appeared before the Cities Committee of the Assembly and urged its passage. It did not pass until quite late, so late, in fact, that it would have been impossible to comply with some of its terms, as it provided in its original form for the appointment of the Judges before the 1st of May.

"I amended that section of the bill, and at the suggestion of Mr. Pool, who is now one of the Magistrates, put in a clause that the three new Magistrates should have the appointment of the clerks. Mr. Crane was not consulted, nor were any of the other City Magistrates, because the only objects of the bill which they were supposed to be interested in were those providing for the appointment of Magistrates and the shortening of the hours.

"It was never thought for a moment that their object was to provide a place as Chief Clerk for Mr. Crane's friend, and the Mayor, before he signed the bill, was fully conversant with this amendment, as I told him about it personally.

"Mr. Pool suggested that, as I had fathered the bill, as a matter of courtesy the three Judges should allow me to suggest the name of the Chief Clerk, and, after a very careful examination, I suggested Mr. Frank McCabe; and when Mr. Leroy B. Crane takes it upon himself to attack Mr. McCabe and to belittle his ability, he makes statements which are far from true and unworthy of him. When he states that the bill was 'sneaked' through the Legislature he states an absolute and deliberate falsehood."

None of the City Magistrates would discuss the question at issue. Magistrate Crane insists, as he insisted Monday night, that the law gives the new Magistrates the practical power of appointment, and those of the board who are of the other way of thinking continue to disagree with him.

John O'Connell's Leg Broken.

A wagon driven by John O'Connell of 7 Paterson Plank Road, Jersey City, was struck by a North Hudson Railway trolley car at Hudson and Ferry Streets, Hoboken, yesterday. The wagon was wrecked. O'Connell received a contused wound on his head and a broken leg.

Decided Against the Nassau Company.

Civil Justice Van Wart in the Second District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave judgment for the city in the case against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for failing to comply with the law regarding the use and height of fenders on trolley cars. Justice Van Wart said that he could not rule that the ordinance is unreasonable, which was the contention of the defendants. He gave judgment for $25, with costs.

Common sense at last wins the day.

This Summer the informal Tuxedo will be worn, with rare exceptions, on all formal occasions.

A dress coat with all the easy comfort of a sack coat.

Serge-lined, silk facing, $15; silk-lined throughout, $18 and $25.

Shirts made - to - order; but they're no better, and cost more, than our ready-to-wear shirts.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

PARTITION OF LAND HELD BY ONE FOR TWO OTHERS.—Collis P. Huntington and Alfred S. Hatch, each of whom held a judgment against Henry Y. Attrill and another, the former for $100,240 and the latter for $163,695, agreed that each party should pursue the common judgment debtors, and that the amounts derived from proceedings in the actions should be divided between them pro rata, in the proportion 163-263 to Hatch and 100-263 to Huntington. Afterward lands at Rockaway Beach owned by Attrill were sold under execution upon the Hatch judgment, and bought in by William Parkin in the interest of the two parties for $208,000, credit being given on the Hatch judgment for its amount, and the remainder being paid in cash by Huntington. Parkin conveyed the property to Isaac E. Gates, who executed a writing that he was to hold it under the agreement between Hatch and Huntington. About a year ago Horace H. Chittenden, as assignee for creditors of Hatch, brought an action against Gates and others to have it adjudged, among other things, that he was the sole owner of the property. An interlocutory judgment in favor of the defendant has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, holding that where land belonging to a judgment debtor was sold under execution to one who purchased the land, and acknowledged in writing that he held it and the proceeds for the account of two judgment creditors of the debtor, as in this case, these transactions and declarations, under the provisions of the real property law of 1896, make the judgment creditors tenants in common of the premises, which may be partitioned between them under the provisions of Section 1,532 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The court held, further, that the premises, consisting of a beach four miles in length and from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in width, lying between the ocean and Jamaica Bay, without improvements of any kind upon it, can be partitioned into two equal parts, and the fact that the whole property is subject to a mortgage (actions for foreclosure of which are being defended by both the judgment creditors upon the ground of fraud) presents no objection to such partition being decreed.

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A DISINHERITED HEIR A NECESSARY PARTY.—By his will, Christopher Huss gave the income of his property, real and personal, to his wife for life, or as long as she remained unmarried, and upon her death "without having again married, that then my real and personal estate shall be equally divided, share and share alike, between my wife's children and my children then living or their heirs." In another clause of the will the testator said his daughter Elizabeth "shall not be entitled to any thing whatsoever." In an action brought by Amelia Schwencke against Louisa Hafner and others for the partition of the testator's real property, it was adjudged that certain persons not parties to the action had no interest in the premises. The Second Appellate Division has reversed a reversal, mainly upon the ground that there was a fatal defect of parties, in that Elizabeth Welch, the disinherited daughter, was not joined as defendant. The Court holds that where a child is disinherited by the will of its parent, but the share which it might have taken in the parent's estate was not otherwise devised, it was entitled to take in the event of intestacy, and was consequently a necessary party to an action brought to partition land of which the testator died seized.

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CHILD CROSSING TRACKS IN VIEW OF MOTORMAN.—Gustav Muller, a child between five and six years old, recovered judgment against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in an action brought by guardian to recover damages for personal injuries resulting from being struck by a car while attempting to cross a street. The accident occurred in July last year, on Myrtle Avenue, near Suydam Street, Brooklyn. The judgment has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which holds, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that evidence that a child of that age, who at the time when he started to cross the street, at a point where there was no cross-walk, could have been seen by the motorman on a trolley car from a point at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet up to the time that he was struck by the car after he had crossed the track nearest to him, was sufficient to justify the submission to the jury of the question whether the defendant was negligent. Whether a child of such an age was sui juris or non sui juris was a proper question to be submitted to the jury.

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JURY ALLOWED TO CONSIDER AN UNPROVED INJURY.—On the trial of an action brought by Henry Schwanzer to recover damages from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for personal injury, proof was given that the plaintiff, before the accident, was apparently in good health, and that after it he was suffering from hernia, and neither the plaintiff nor any one else testified that the hernia did not exist before the accident. The trial Judge, when asked by counsel for defendant whether he had withdrawn from the consideration of the jury the question of hernia, said, "I will not withdraw it entirely. I will leave it for the jury to consider in the light of all the evidence." The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment for plaintiff for $1,000, holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the proof did not authorize the Court's statement. Justice Bartlett also held that in such an action testimony that the plaintiff had been committed to the almshouse was incompetent.

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USE OF FICTITIOUS FIRM NAME.—The complaint in a suit by Eugene Minor Taylor, as assignee of Hugh Hill, for damages against Bell & Bogart Soap Company, alleged that Hill, doing business under the firm name of Edward Hill's Son & Co., made a contract with the defendant to sell certain merchandise, which defendant failed to take. The defendant set up that the name of Edward Hill's Son & Co., was fictitious, and that Hill was transacting business in violation of law. Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion of the Second Appellate Division, has affirmed judgment sustaining plaintiff's demurrer to this defense, holding that the fact that a vendor in making a sale has transacted business under a fictitious name does not constitute a defense